

The other day we were riding past a large farm, and were much gratified at a device, the owner for the preservation of his tools. A good plow, apparently new in the spring, had been left at one corner of the field, starting in the furrow, just where, four months before, the boy finished his stint. Probably the timber needed seasoning—it was certainly getting it. Perhaps it was an eastern corn-ern, and was left out for acclimation. Maybe the farmer left it there to save time in the hurry of the spring work, in dragging it to the shed. Perhaps he covered the shear-saves it from elements, and save it from rustiness. Or again, perhaps, he is troubled with neighbors that borrow, and left it where it would be convenient for them. He might, at least, have built a little shed over it. Can any one tell what a farmer leaves a plow out a whole season for? It is barely possible that he was an Irishman and had planted for a spring crop of plows.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

The Garden & Orchard.

Transactions of the American Pomological Society.

REPORT OF THE STANDING FRUIT COMMITTEE FOR MICHIGAN.

NUMBER SIX.

In answer to the queries, "What six and twelve varieties of the Pear are best for family use, on the pear stock? What varieties on the quince stock?" the Doctor submits the following lists, viz:

BEST SIX VARIETIES OF PEARS FOR A PEAR ORCHARD, FOR FAMILY USE:

Bartlett,	White Doyenne,
Flemish Beauty,	Seckel,
Belle Lucrative,	Winter Nelis.

BEST TWELVE VARIETIES FOR FAMILY USE, OF PEARS.

Bloodgood,	Belle Lucrative,
Tyson,	White Doyenne,
Dearborn's Seedling,	Sheldon,
Bartlett,	Seckel,
Flemish Beauty,	Lawrence,
Beurre d'Anjou,	Winter Nelis.

BEST SIX ON QUINCE STOCKS:

Tyson,	Duchess d'Angouleme,
Louise Bonne de Jersey,	Beurre Die,
Belle Lucrative,	Beurre Easter.

BEST TWELVE VARIETIES ON QUINCE STOCK:

Tyson,	White Doyenne,
Rostiezer,	Urbaniste,
Belle Lucrative,	Beurre Die,
Louise Bonne de Jersey,	Glout Moreau,
Duchess d'Angouleme,	Vicar of Winkfield,
Stevens' Genesee,	Beurre Easter.

An examination of these lists will show that the varieties have been selected strictly with reference to their valuable qualities, with no attempt to secure a succession. In scanning the first list we shall discover that it opens the season with the Bartlett, which, in this climate, commences to ripen about the middle of September, and closes with the Winter Nelis, which will be out of season by the first of January; so that the fruits on this list will only cover about three and a half months; while, during a portion of the time, three or four of the varieties will be in season at once. For what reason the Seckel is placed here it is difficult to imagine, as it has nothing but its flavor to recommend it, while, on the other hand, it is the smallest of pears, and usually very tardy in fruiting. In the writer's vicinity, Swan's Orange and Sterling would be considered preferable to any two on the list, with the single exception of Bartlett.

The second list opens the season, about the last of August, with Bloodgood, Tyson and Dearborn's Seedling, which mature within a few days of each other; and close with Lawrence and Winter Nelis, about New Years. It is objectionable, from the consideration that as many as five or six of the varieties mentioned, will be in season together, while more than a month at the commencement of the pear season, and several months of the winter and spring are totally unprovided for. The introduction of such tardy bearers as Tyson and Seckel is also objectionable, as few persons have the patience to await the tedious process of fruiting, although they are of the highest character when in bearing. It is difficult to imagine why such long keepers as Beurre Gris d'Hiver Nouveau, Doyenne d'Alencon, and others, which might be used to prolong the season of this fruit several months, are passed by.

On the list of the best six for cultivation on the quince, are two varieties that are not generally recognized as successful on that stock, viz: Tyson and Belle Lucrative. Tyson is recommended by the Pomological Society for general cultivation on free stocks, but not for dwarfs. With the writer, it has hardly done as well on the quince as Madeline, which is, confessedly, unsuccessful on this stock. Belle Lucrative is generally held to be successful for a few years only, although Mr. Field, in his recent work on pear culture, gives it his approval.

It would seem that both these lists, for quince stocks, would be improved by substituting Rostiezer for Tyson, as an August variety, and instead of Belle Lucrative or Stevens' Genesee, adding Beurre Langelier or Doyenne d'Alencon, thereby securing an extension of the season till April or May.

As all the varieties included in these lists will re-appear in subsequent ones, the discussion of the relative merits of each is reserved for another article.

T. T. LYON.

Plymouth, May 23d, 1829.

The Pinching and Stopping of Fruit Trees—Why, How, and When to be Performed.

This doctrine, as applied to our fruit trees, is somewhat of a novel character if compared with the usual operations. In order to understand thoroughly the principle on which the practice is founded, it is indispensably necessary to have a just conception of those laws of Nature which regulate the absorption, circulation, and assimilation, of the sap of trees; as well as the reciprocation of root and branch action in this circulation. Without this, all must be mere rule; and, however correct a mere rule may be in itself, the possessor may be said to go about with one hand tied behind his back as compared with that freedom

of mind which is the sure result of some science combined with extensive practice.

In the spring, when disbudbing takes place, pinching off the points of over-luxuriant shoots is generally resorted to, in order that, by checking undue luxuriance in such portions, an increased impetus may be given to those shoots, or branches, which are below the proper standard of strength.

Such a principle of equalisation may be pursued at intervals through the summer.—The practice is resorted to by some, in the early part of August, with those tender fruits which require every aid in our climate to enable them to ripen their wood. It may here be observed, also, that this procedure, if of any extent, has the power of moderating the root action, which is sure to be too impulsive when gross shoots prevail; for our readers may rest assured that there is a constant sympathy going on between root and branch.

If stopping is practised to equalise growth, it, of course, commences with the coarser shoots towards the extremities; but if the tree has an over-powerful root action, a secondary class of shoots, lower down the tree, will begin to acquire undue importance, and will in their course require a little attention. But those who talk thus do not perfectly understand their subject, or they would not pre-empt what they cannot appreciate: a more wholesome practice, when sensibly conducted, there is not in all the artifices of gardening. If root pruning is an error, so is the universal liberty we take of transplanting—practice exercised in most cultural matters from a cabbage to an oak. We might as well say the same of all processes involving high culture; for instance, say that it is barbarous to bring the wild celery from the ditch side, and make it a garden vegetable. We ought to have brought ditch and all, then the culture would be natural, and point to a high degree of civilisation.

Stopping, or pinching, to ripen the wood is a practice that deserves much extension: its utility has never been fully appreciated.—There seems to have been, generally, a prevailing idea, that this same stopping—almost wholesale—is taking great liberties with dame Nature. And are not many of our processes great liberties taken? Are not grafting, budding, pruning, and fifty other operations?

Although this pinching to promote ripening may be improperly practised, I can assure our readers that it is one of the most useful arts exercised by the gardener. This I have proved to my mind's content during the last score years. Of what use is it to suffer tender fruits to continue producing wood until October? If any person thinks that plenty of growing shoots at the extremity of trees cause the fruit to be larger, it is a gross mistake. If stopping during the period of growth were more generally practised, there would be far less labor over pruning in winter.

But another point for consideration: stopping duly carried out prevents the trees acquiring so much timber. Our readers may smile at the idea of timber; but I have seen wall trees, as well as others, with timber enough in the bole and branches to make a lot of chairs, at the same time the lowest amount of really bearing and profitable wood. I have peach and nectarine trees here; some twenty-five years old, and which extend from twenty to thirty feet in length, and are clothed from the bole to the extremities, and yet the bole and larger branches might be chopped up and carried under the arm. This fact I have known to astonish many gardeners—it has been the subject of many a conversation—and why thus? Merely because these trees have been pinched regularly from the first year of their growth.

But to return to disbudbing, which somehow presents itself in connection with stopping. Here is another agent in assisting to regulate the flow of sap. Disbudbing must be performed with a constant reference to the habits of growth and fruiting of the respective kinds. Thus, it will not do to disbud a peach and a pear, or cherry, on the same principle. I have named this in order to pave the way to some remarks on peach stopping or pinching. Last year I adverted to the old doctrine of disbudbing peaches, and remarked "that the process need not be of such a wholesale character as old custom would have it. I had long an idea, that, since peaches would bear on spurs (and generally the finest fruit too), it would be expedient—especially in northern parts, where the wood does not ripen so well as could be desired—to pinch back many of those shoots which used to be rubbed away. Of this I am now well assured, provided justice is done to the pinching process. I have tried this practice for two years, cautiously at first; but, on perceiving good results, I push the principle further last year: indeed, in a peach-house I have left little else to produce fruit than spurs—terminal points of course

excepted. The crop last year was splendid; and this year promises to be even finer still.

As for "setting," I have a notion that it is by far, more certain on spurs than on young wood; for this season the trees were like a well daisied field, and I believe that scarcely one blossom in a hundred missed. Indeed, I could never perceive any fallen. The consequence has been that the greater portion has been pulled off; but this is much easier than to put them on. Besides, in peach culture, what competition ensues between the long shoots of young wood, when the tree is finally pruned and nailed. To train in and reserve two or more young shoots of the former year, side by side, and within two or three inches of each other, is sure to give rise to much confusion if the long-shoot system be pursued. This the pinching or spurping system avoids.

It should be remembered that this pinching requires a little modification according to circumstances. There are what may be called general pinching and special. The latter is a process chiefly confined to the earlier growths, and destined to check what are called robbers—over-rampant shoots; it must, therefore, follow those growths in whatever part of the tree they appear. The August or September stopping, which serves a double purpose—that of ripening the wood, and equalising the strength of the tree—must be practised with a slight difference. My practice is, to do it at twice or thrice; and the first stopping is practised chiefly at the upper portions of the trees, where the strongest wood generally will be found. Thus, in healthy trees about one-half is pinched as a first attack. This has the effect of throwing a little extra power into a secondary class of shoots, which are left growing for another fortnight or so, when the next strongest class of spray is pinched; and if this is final, care is taken not to pinch a single shoot in any part which is short of power.

This mode of procedure is of more avail in equalising, as much as possible, the strength of the trees than all winter pruning of whatever kind: this I say without any desire to undervalue winter pruning where necessity calls for it. Wherever there is much for the knife to perform, in the dormant season, in tender trained fruit trees—there, I will affirm, has been a neglect of summer pruning; which seems to be by universal consent, termed "pinching." As to the ripening of the wood, it is of high importance; and again let me add that it will, in all cases, promote both size and quality in the fruit when judiciously performed.—R. ERRINGTON, in *Cottage Gardener*.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Wash for Syringing Greenhouse Plants.

The following mixture is recommended in the *London Gardener's Chronicle* as applicable at this season. It is not to be made so strong, however, as to affect some of the more delicate plants: Half a pound of soft soap, one gallon of tobacco water, and six gallons of soft water. The soft soap should be thoroughly dissolved.

A Large Strawberry Lot.

The *Ohio Cultivator* describes a farm lying about five miles from Cleveland that is used entirely for growing small fruits. Twenty acres are planted with strawberries. Of all the new kinds, Wilson's Albany is said to be the most promising. The system of culture on this farm is thus described:

"The first year the ground is well and deeply plowed, and finally thrown up in ridges, about two feet apart; on every alternate ridge, strawberry plants are set out, about four feet apart. The unplanted row is sown with rows of peas, that are cultivated during the season in the usual way, using a shovel plow, and following with a hoe. In working the peas, the strawberries receive equal benefit, and by the time that crop is ready for market, the strawberries are well established and sending out runners. After the peas are removed, the plow is run along the center of the rows, turning the soil towards the strawberries, and leaving a furrow where the peas stood, and the ridges are now four, in place of two feet wide, with a deep furrow. The object in growing peas the first year, is simply to pay for the expense of cultivation, and this it does. Under the common system, the first year is one of labor, with no return.

Every blossom that appears the first year is picked off and the plants are encouraged to run. The second year, the beds are well covered with plants, and a good crop may be expected; and the same third. When the crop of the third year is gathered, the ground is plowed, and after being well manured, is planted with some kind of hoed crop for the purpose of clearing and renewing it."

The Mitralia Coccinea.

A writer in the *London Gardener's Chronicle* commends the mitralia coccinea to the attention of florists who have warm pits. He says, "I have seen specimens seven feet high in thirteen inch pots, supported by a single stake in the centre of each plant. They formed beautiful pyramids of scarlet flowers from bottom to top, and were for a long period the admiration of all who had seen them. They had been standing in a conservatory from the third week in May till July. For summer decoration, no plants are more easily cultivated or better adapted."

An Ancient Bloomer.

The apple tree on the Charter Oak place, Hartford, Conn., which was brought over from England in 1638, is now in full bloom.

A New Process for Germinating Seeds.

One of those indefatigable gardeners who are employed so liberally in Great Britain, has just found out a method of overcoming the difficulty of foreign seeds germinating, which is quite ingenious. He had the seeds of a cassabar melon sent him; these he enclosed in a piece of flannel soaked in a weak warm solution of oxalic acid, and squeezed out nearly to dryness. This package was rolled up in two or three thicknesses of oiled silk, and suspended by a string over the gardener's neck, so that the packet descended close to the pit of the stomach. After 88 hours confinement to this treatment, the seeds were found to have pushed forth a rootlet of an inch in length.

Time for Green Flies and Rose-Hoppers.

A few days ago, we discovered that a number of our rose bushes were thickly covered with the green fly and rose hopper, and tried what effect air slacked lime would have upon them. Bending the branches over so as to expose the underside of the leaves, they were thoroughly dusted, and in particular, all the young shoots where the green fly was most abundant, leaving the plants quite white. On examining them afterwards, we found that wherever the lime went, the insects had disappeared, and they are now clearer than they have been for years, although care has always been taken to destroy these by soap suds, and even tobacco water applications.—*Ohio Farmer*.

Supports for Flower Stems.

Galvanised iron wire, number nine, which can be obtained at most hardware stores, cut into proper lengths, makes the best supports for the stems of plants of anything we know of. They are not half as much trouble to make, and are more neat than wooden rods; they need no paint, never rust, and can be used year after year. Tie the flower stems to the rods with bass matting or loosely twisted twine. For tall growing plants use nail rods, cut into proper lengths, and painted green. They are used by many persons with great satisfaction.

Why is not Horticulture taught in our Common Schools?

This has long been a query in our own and probably in the minds of many others, and we are very glad that some are beginning to speak out on the subject, in the hope that speaking will arouse action, while vigorous action will, we have no doubt, solve the problem and say it is done—very successfully, I thought.

But why is it not taught now? Certainly not because the individuals in these schools lack in disposition and ability to study those branches. The love of nature and all her works is not one of the lost attributes of man, following his expulsion from Eden. Who ever saw an infant that was not attracted and pleased by the gaudy colors of flowers or the glowing beauties of fruit; or that was not attracted by the hum of animated nature,—by the leaves trembling in the summer breeze, or the swaying of naked branches in the rough blasts of winter? It is an inborn principle of nature to love and admire these, and when we cease to cultivate these principles and let other objects assume the position they have occupied, we enter upon an artificial state of existence, often full of yearnings for beautiful and quiet days, like those from which we are so estranged.

This love of nature does not leave us with the fleeting days of infancy. In youth we see it develop itself in stronger and more forcible illustrations. Planting, transplanting, sowing, nurturing, and harvesting then come in, and the desire for new creations of natural beauty causes the hands to labor for the gratification of the mind. We see it in little cultivated patches, in secluded nooks around the homesteads; we see it around the district school-house,—and among the recollections of our earliest school-boy days, there are none pleasanter than those when the corners of the old Virginia fence, near the old brown school house, were farmed out among the juveniles for special cultivation, and brought into culture with such primitive tools as school-boys could manufacture, and crops were started as school-wisdom dictated. Oh! what sadness has come over us, as some unlucky morning, when our crops had well advanced in growth, to look upon their ruin. But such sorrows were only for a season. The opening of another spring would cause fresh inspirations of hope to spring up in the youthful mind, and the labor was cheerfully gone through with again to end in the same disheartening results. Some vagrant animal would come by night and transform our hopeful fields to barren fallows.

This was nothing peculiar to us, to our school or to our day. We have seen the children of each successive generation, and of localities almost innumerable, acting and reacting in scenes like those we cherished, and at present we see no probability of the course being abandoned.

It may safely be inferred then that there is no lack of material to educate in horticultural knowledge in our common schools, and no obstacle in the way on the part of the material, of moulding it into the noblest forms of science and practice. A little teaching, drawing out of this natural taste, would be a great service in the matter, and probably

greatly increase the numbers as well as the knowledge of cultivators. Why are they not taught in common schools?

In the first place, then, we have no teachers competent to the work; education and habit lead them to look upon this matter as too small a one to come within their notice. Young men who teach are for the most part preparing for other professions, and their school houses must be devoted to sciences in which they are more familiar, old stereotyped affairs, while the hours out of school must all be devoted to pleasure or the studies preface to some other pursuit. Many of our common schools are taught by females, like the daughter of a worthy and successful farmer we once knew, who almost fainted because ploughshare was said in her presence. She would probably have gone quite off, but for the admitted fact that she did not know what it was.

Our young lady teachers, unlike the young ladies of other lands, have more important communings than those with nature, to claim their attention. But the fault is not mainly that we have not teachers to instruct in rural arts. Parents and guardians have not yet acknowledged the estimation that should be given to an enlightened system of cultivation. If they would do so, and if the State would make it as imperative that teachers should instruct, or be capable of instructing, in some of the branches of rural arts, as it does that they shall be qualified to teach algebra and physiology, the time would be short before we should have teachers ready to commence; and our normal schools, so dependent on agricultural patronage for existence, and so full of philanthropy towards the rising generation, would have their experimental grounds, and their cabinets of natural history, their text-books and lectures, to prepare these teachers for a new and attractive enterprise.

We have long been of the opinion that the common schools should be made a nursery in which horticulture and its kindred arts should be kindly nourished. Let such an education be encouraged at home and fostered in these institutions, and the young cultivators of American soil would act from an intellectual impulse that would not cease when school-days were ended. The rills of knowledge poured into the mind there, would create a thirst that would be satisfied only by new and oft-repeated draughts of knowledge in all after-time.

Then how soon we should hear a call coming up from all the people in one united voice, too strong to be stifled with apathy. Give us higher and better endowed institutions all over the land, which is ours; wherein we, our sons and our children's children to all time, can learn the arts of nature, and successful cultivation of her healthful, luxurious, and life-sustaining products.—Hitherto we have yielded our known rights to the advancement of other objects. From the earliest period of our country's history legislative aid has been granted in munificent sums for the support of institutions to advance men in other professions. To carry out these grants we have been taxed, and without complaint have given of the substance of our toil to favor these objects. In the trying hour that severed our country from foreign power, our fathers in a mass arose, left their rude ploughs in the furrow, and hastened to the fields of blood and carnage to drive the foe from our shores. The blood of our ancestors was spilled to give our country a place among nations. The funds have been liberally bestowed to make this an enlightened nation.—We have neglected ourselves and our profession, to establish other institutions upon permanent and successful bases. We feel now, that the time has fully come when educational aid should be given to us as a professional class with whose success the prosperity of the country is very intimately connected. We strongly urge our claims, and shall never be satisfied until they are cancelled.

What a beautiful era it will be in the history of our country, when the sciences of earth-culture are introduced and successfully taught in our common schools! Then all the energy of cultivators will be awake in the study of natural causes and effects, as they operate on the art that feeds and beautifies the world.

One preliminary step has been taken to carry out this object. Our school-houses, instead of being located in cramped and useless spots, and set about three feet off the public highway, are being built with spacious grounds, the scholar's farms around them. Let these grounds be beautifully laid out, and planted under the eye of the scholar; and then let their future keeping be entrusted to the scholar, under the watchful care of the teacher. Gardens of beautiful trees, luscious fruits, and blushing flowers would then embellish these humble seminaries of learning, and a taste would be cultivated there to go forth to beautify and enrich the whole earth.—Wm. BACON, in *Horticulturist*.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE.

Farming in Flanders—Its Agricultural Reform School.

A brief account of a visit which we recently paid to the Government Reformatory at Ruysselede may interest our readers; all the more from the fact that the principal feature of the establishment is the agricultural school, in the management of which many of the peculiarities of Flemish husbandry—always an interesting subject to agriculturists—are practically illustrated. The Ecole Agricole de Reforme at Ruysselede owes its existence to the law passed in April, 1848, authorizing the Government to establish it specially for young indigent children, beggars, and vagabonds, under 18 years of age, the principal aim being to employ the boys in the work of agriculture; other occupations likely to be useful to the boys in after life not, however, being excluded. The establishment at Beernem, about a mile from that of Ruysselede, is exclusively devoted to girls; the object of having it at this distance from the boys' school being to establish a complete separation of the sexes, yet to have the two schools within such easy distance as to facilitate the agricultural operations, having for their aim the raising of a sufficiency of food for the maintenance of the inmates of both schools. It is to the boys' school that we shall direct the attention of our readers.

Ruysselede is about 2½ to 3 leagues from Bruges, and the easiest mode of access to it is to take a ticket for Blaemandel station on the Bruges and Ghent Railway. A walk of an hour either along the high road or through the woods brings you to the establishment. We took the way through the woods, as it afforded us an opportunity to witness the operations of cutting down the trees (*deboisement*) of little value and of bringing the land into cultivation, or replanting (*reboisement*) the space with more valuable trees as the Beech, the Larch, and a tree bearing a species of small cherry. The district surrounding the establishment not many years ago was entirely under-wood, and that chiefly of the lowest value. The soil is almost a pure sand, and to many would present an almost hopeless aspect for improvement, so unlikely does it appear capable of being brought into that condition fitting it to bear crops. Yet such is the practical nature of the operations put in force by the Flemish farmer, that in a marvellously short space of time its occupations are covered with rich harvests of rye, potatoes and buckwheat, these forming the base of the agricultural operations suited for the soil of this character now under consideration, and to the thoughtful observer surveying the fields such as presented themselves to our gaze as we walked along—in which in one place you saw a plot of sterile sand in close contiguity to one green with the promise of harvest—there was much to gratify the mind, and to show what patient industry could do in making the desert to bloom and blossom like the rose. Every now and then we came upon a small charred plot which was gradually being put under cultivation, with its tiny house and cow-house, its dung pit and its liquid manure tank, the contents of which form the farmer's firmest friend in bringing the sandy soil into a condition fit to bear a wider range of crops than those we have mentioned, such as colza, flax, turnips, carrots, and the forage plants, of which the clover is the principal and the pride and glory of Flemish farming. As indicative of the garden-like care and precision with which farming operations are carried on throughout Flanders, we saw in passing one occupation, a field of colza bordered with a fence of black currant trees. *En passant*, we may remark that the plant known here as *Spergula* (*Spurry*), is found to be exceedingly useful in bringing pure sandy soils into good condition. From the rapidity of its growth three sowings may be obtained in a year. The first crop is saved for seed, which is sufficient for the two following crops; as these arrive at the flowering stage they are ploughed in; the rye crop succeeds. For seed the quantity of seed put in is 25 kilogrammes per hectare, for ploughing in double the quantity. The seed is sown towards the middle of April after all frosts are over; towards the end of June the first harvest is obtained. The second crop is then put in, this flowers towards the end of August, when it is ploughed in and the third crop sown, which, in its turn, is ploughed in towards the end of November. We may here note that in addition to its value as a manure employed in the way we have indicated, it is highly esteemed as a forage for cows, as it is said greatly to increase the yield of milk.

To return to the establishment of Ruysselede, we give short notes on the history of its agricultural progress. In 1849 the extent of land belonging to the establishment was 127 hectares—a hectare being equal to 2 acres 2 roods. The land thus appropriated was of

the poorest order, and gave but little promise of being able to bear produce for the wants of the establishment. Manure was lavishly applied, this being chiefly the excremental products of the inmates of the "maison de force," at Ghent, these being brought from thence by canal; and in a brief space of time the land was capable of bearing a wide range of products. Of the 127 hectares above alluded to, 63 hectares 12 ares—ones are being equal to 3 poles 28 square yards—were put under the following crops: Rye, 18 hectares; potatoes, 7; oats, 6; flax, 4; vetches, 1; peas, 3; carrots, 1; buckwheat, 8; turnips and rutabagas, 2; clover, 4. The stock department was made up as follows: 4 horses, 2 draught oxen, 14 milch cows, 3 heifers, 9 young cattle, heifers and bulls, 1 ass, 5 sheep (Southdown), 50 hogs (Essex breed, and that of the country), 40 fowls, 2 turkey hens, and a lot of pigeons. In spite of the pooriness of the soil and the difficulties and embarrassments connected with the establishment of an institution so vast and so complicated, the produce of the first year exceeded in value all expectation. At the exposition of agricultural products, held at Ghent in the year 1849, a silver medal was awarded for a sample of flax grown on the lands of the school, and remarkable for its fine quality. The total value of produce raised was 20,860 francs, the rate of valuation being lower than the average. The rotation of crops, &c., was based on the system generally adopted in Flanders, some idea of which may be formed from the following plan of culture adopted for the year 1850, the extent of land under culture being increased this year to 98 hectares. Excluding minor quantities the crops were as follows: Rye, 37 hectares; oats, 8; potatoes, 14; flax, 3; peas, 2; carrots, 3; buckwheat, 4; chicory, 1; Froment and early barley, 82 ares, or 2 acres; colza, 2; rutabagas, 1; vetches, 1; clover, 6; vegetables, 4; lucerne, 1; orchard, 3. This year an experimental field was established, in which to test the value of various grains and plants, with a view to the adoption of those which adapted to the soil gave the best chance of meeting the wants of the establishment. At this period in the history of the establishment the number of children admitted was 350. It was interesting to watch the eagerness with which the great majority of the pupils entered into all the operations of the farm. Five years' industrious labor of the little workers—aided at intervals only by men whose greater strength was required for the heavy duties, as ploughing, &c.—sufficed to bring the sandy soil fit only at one time to bear the fir tree and the boom into land capable of bearing good harvests of a wide variety of produce. Rotation was carefully attended to, and manure unsparsingly applied. Artificial meadows were also successively introduced—a real triumph, for the sandy soil is rarely attempted to be put under meadows. The expenses of the farm for this year (1853) amounted to 48,007 francs, and the value of the produce to 66,130 francs; leaving a balance of 18,122 francs, a result which gave ample proof of what could be done by patient industry and a good system, notwithstanding the inferiority of the soil and the inexperience of the workers employed. The stock at this period was as follows: 10 horses, 1 ass, 8 draught oxen, 1 bull, 28 milch cows, 11 heifers and young bulls, 54 hogs (Essex and Berkshire), 23 sheep, 139 fowls, &c., of the courtyard. The number of inmates, 688.

The gradual increase in the fertility of the soil and the experience of workers enabled the extent of land under cultivation to be increased to 168 hectares in 1855. Of this in 1856, 95 acres were put under cultivation for produce for the house consumption, as follows: Rye, 55 hectares; potatoes, 29; flax, 1; peas, 1; vegetables, 7. For the consumption of the cattle 71 hectares, thus: Oats, 19; buckwheat, 8; turnips and rutabagas, 6; carrots, 1; Jerusalem artichokes, 1; clover and ryegrass, 21; meadow, 9; orchard, 1. Thus in four years the extent of land appropriated to produce for the stock was increased from 29 to 71 hectares, or in the proportion of 3 to 7. This great increase was made to afford nourishment for a larger number of cattle; and by consequence to increase the quantity of manure. For the Flemish farmer always bears in mind the importance of this department, and that without cattle he can obtain no manure, and without manure no crops. The stock in 1855 had increased to 14 horses, 5 draught oxen, 1 ass, 44 milch cows, 37 heifers, young bulls and oxen, 30 hogs, 38 sheep—156 denizens of the court-yard. According to the last report which we have received, the plan of culture for 1858 embraced the following: Rye, 33 hectares; potatoes, 13; oats, 8; buckwheat, 3; turnips, 3; carrots, 1; beetroot, 3; ryegrass, 12; clover, 4; chicory, 1; prairie, 5; haricots, 1; Jerusalem artichokes, 1; vegetables, 6. The stock being—horses, 14; draught oxen, 6; 1 ass; 4 bulls; milch cows and heifers purchased, 39; milch cows bred on the establishment, 4; heifers

do, 26; oxen do, 22; hogs, 29; pigs, 76; sheep, 39; lambs, 13; poultry, 94; turkeys, 5; ducks, 10; pigeons, 80; watch dogs, 3; sheep dog, 1. The value of the animals being in the stables, 10,225 francs; cow-houses, 19,655 francs; piggery, 3,680 francs; sheep, 1,300 francs; court-yard fowls, 159 francs; in all, 35,109 francs.

Having furnished a brief account of the agricultural progress of the establishment, we hasten to detail as briefly its internal arrangement and management. The main building, in which are the dormitories, the schools, and the dining saloons, forms one side of a large quadrangle, the other three sides of which are formed by the ranges of workshops, contained in buildings of one story in height. The offices, the board-room, and the residences of the various employees, form, as it were, the enclosure of a second or outer quadrangle, the centre of which is neatly filled up with flowers and shrubbery. The centre of the inner quadrangle serves as a play-ground for the boys, and is fitted up with the usual gymnastic apparatus.

Passing from an inspection of the dormitories and the dining saloons, all of which are distinguished by scrupulous cleanliness—the result of the labor of the boys themselves—we enter the various apartments devoted to the teaching of the boys. We here see in the drawings and sketches of agricultural and mechanical subjects which adorn the walls the prominence given to the agricultural aim of the institution. Passing through the kitchen or room in which the soup was being cooked by steam in two huge caldrons, and of the nourishing nature of the contents of which the grateful odor gave ample proof, we entered the apartment in which the steam engine was at work. This gives motion to the mill which prepares the flour for the bakery; to the corn-crushing machine and root-cutter for the cattle food; and to the machines which are employed in the labors of the mechanics' workshops. The power of the engine will shortly be employed for a purpose novel in the practice of Flemish husbandry; namely, pumping liquid manure at high pressure through a congeries of pipes leading underground to fields in the neighborhood of the establishment. The pipes and various castings have been ordered from England for this service. Much curiosity is being excited by this attempt at using, by steam-power, the favorite manure of the Flemish farmer, and the results of the trial are being looked for with anxiety by all interested in discovering a more economical mode of distributing liquid manure than any hitherto introduced. Passing through the mechanics' workshops we observe with pleasure lads of various ages busily employed, some at the forge, some at the vice, and all laboring with energy and a workmanlike aptitude, which, considering their age, was almost amusing. The way in which one little fellow was finishing a spade and another forging a fork would have done honor to many adult workmen. All the work required to keep the implements in good repair, and even to add to their number, is done by the little workmen under the superintendence of the overseer of this department. Although the labors of the field and the garden constitute the principal features of the establishment, still there are other occupations provided at once for those lads who may prefer them, and for the employment of the lads who, engaged during the summer in the fields, cannot follow it during the winter.

The labor of the boys is thus constantly changing, according to the season, these circumstances, or their own inclinations. This succession of occupations stimulates activity and awakens intelligence. There is no constraint employed, each lad may follow the bent of his inclination; the great desire being not to bring up a lad to a thorough knowledge of any branch of industry, not to lead him through a regular apprenticeship, but to induce habits of industry, and to introduce him to such a calling as may be useful to him in after life. To aid in this, then, various workshops have been added to the establishment in which the operations of carpentry, joinery, and carriage-making, weaving, shoemaking, tailoring, &c., are regularly carried on. It is curious to note the numbers of the lads engaged in the various departments. Thus, while there are 12 (in the summer months) carpenters and joiners, there are 20 tailors and a like number of shoemakers, and only two bookbinders, while there are 50 employed in the gardens, 35 in the various departments of the farmyard, and 250 in the fields. This latter is the base of all the operations of the establishment, and in spite of the tender age of the cultivators, all the work required is well performed by them, with the exception only of the work of deep plowing, &c., which is performed by strangers.

The buildings of the farmyard are very

complete. The cow-houses are kept carefully clean, this labor being performed with admirable precision by little boys. The condition of the animals as regards health, both in this, the stabling, and in the stock-feeding departments, has left little to be desired during the whole period of the history of the establishment. The system of ventilation adopted has been found admirably efficient; it consists in the application of zinc pipes opening in the ceiling above the animals and leading to the external atmosphere. The system of box-feeding has been introduced, and with decided advantage. Indeed nothing which can serve to keep up at once the health of the animals and to increase the quantity of manure has been neglected. A brewery has been recently commenced not merely with the view of supplying beer for the establishment but to help the increase of manure, by aiding in the feeding of the animals. A covered manure pit—has also been recently erected. This step owes its existence to the efforts of Baron Peers, a distinguished agriculturist, who has long been directing the attention of Flemish farmers to the wasteful methods in use of treating farm-yard manure, and to the importance of introducing means of preserving it from the action of the showers and the sun. The plan introduced by Baron Peers is to erect a covered shed (un hangar), the outline of which is by preference an oblong, and the dimensions of which are regulated by the capabilities of the farm. The under part of the structure is built of brickwork to the depth of two yards; the upper ledge of which is carried a little above the ground level. The lower part is made water-tight, so as to preserve the liquid portion of the manure. The length of this tank, as it may be termed, is twenty yards long by eight broad, or thereabouts. The upper part of the structure is entirely of wood, upright posts being inserted in the brickwork which support the roof. The sides are entirely open, with the exception of a slight railing, so that free passage is allowed to the air. This, distributing freely, is found to contribute to the desiccation of matters impregnated with a certain degree of humidity. Two gates are provided at each side of the shed, and in order to facilitate the removal of the manure an additional gate is provided at each end; the carts enter empty at one end, are filled while in the interior, and pass out full at the other. In a former communication we have given a few remarks upon the treatment of liquid manure in this country: we propose again to take up the subject, and shall then return to the subject of the treatment of farm-yard manure, to one department of which we have to some extent here adverted.

An apartment is provided for the threshing machine, which is of simple construction, its office being only to thresh, the cleaning being performed by a separate winnowing machine. In the same room the straw cutter is placed; this, like nearly all machines of this class which we have seen in Flanders, has the knives placed round an inclosed cylinder. The machines with uncovered knives attached to the fly-wheel are by no means favorites with the Flemish farmers. We have extended our communication beyond our proposed limits; but we have indeed little more to add. Everything we saw tended to convince us more and more of the thoroughly practical and valuable nature of the system of cultivation adopted in Flanders, a system which has derived little aid in its working out from the indications of science, but which is, nevertheless, admirably illustrative of the truth of its deductions. The Flemish farmers through a long course of untiring industry have discovered a mode of operation in the field which science, working in the closet, proves to be in its main principles correct—a mode of operation which, with wonderful promptitude and precision, creates out of sterile sands and bleak heaths plots covered with the richest possible verdure and the most productive of plants.

Gain of Cattle upon winter feeding.

This question, which we alluded to in a late report, has elicited the following statement from E. Clock of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio. He says: "I have had several years experience in fattening ten to twenty head a year of three and four year old steers, and have frequently weighed them for my own satisfaction. I find the instances rare of only 25 pounds gain from grass to grass, and many instances of 150 pounds gain. I can safely say that 75 to 100 pounds has been a fair average on steers weighing from 10 to 14 cwt., from grass in November to grass in May, having weighed them once a month and once in three and six months, I am satisfied they do gain that much. I sold sixteen head last Spring which had gained 128½ pounds, having been weighed when sold after feeding and before watering, on the morning of May 7. Such facts speak for themselves."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FARM MISCELLANEA.

A New Wheat.

The California Farmer thus describes a variety of wheat, new in that region, but which is said to have been taken from Illinois in 1857.

"It is a heavy, red wheat, very superior for flour and has never been known to smut or rust. It has always been found to produce heavily on the Mississippi bottoms, and is known as the *May Wheat*. This wheat is earlier by two or three weeks than Chilo wheat.

The sample of this wheat brought us by Mr. McDavid measures three feet and is beginning to head. The stalk is not heavy, but it throws from the stool many stalks, thus producing heavy crops. It stools better than any other variety known by this grower. The sample brought us was of volunteer growth, from a small lot of three or four acres. Another crop of sown wheat of seventy gives great promise. Last year it yielded about twenty-five bushels to the acre. This land was only plowed four or five inches. Another piece of ground that was subsoiled gives evidence of more than twenty-five per cent better crop, and Mr. McDavid thinks if warm weather should follow the present weather, this wheat will be fit to harvest by the first of June."

Corn Fodder.

Let every farmer keep a load or two of fine manure to use for raising a patch of corn to cut up green in the fall. Those who have never tried it are not aware how much may be raised per square rod. After your planting is finished and you get breath a little, plow up a small patch (plow deep) harrow well, and with a common plow furrow one way two feet and a half apart. Scatter in your manure an inch deep—scatter in your corn—at the rate of thirty or forty kernels to the foot and cover it up. When up about a foot high, go through with a plow and turn a furrow against each side of the corn, sufficient to cover weeds. The corn will soon have the mastery and no weeds will appear. When feed begins to fail, begin on the corn, and if your cows get it, they will tell of it in the milk pail, and if you have a large dairy, a few more pans will be needed. Some prefer the large sweet corn. Some of both kinds may be sown and then see which is the better kind.—*N. H. Journal of Agriculture.*

Ashes for Potatoes.

Rufus Brown of Chelsea, Orange County, Vt., says that in an experiment tried by him, the gain in the crop of potatoes by the use of ashes, at the rate of a teacupful to the hill, was about a bushel and a half of potatoes for each bushel of ashes used. The kind of potatoes was the "English Pink-Eye," and yield 200 bushels per acre. The ground was planted May 7, with the ashes in the holes, and a little dirt over them. It was plowed and hoed June 18, the rows being four feet apart and hills three feet. The ashes cost 12½c. a bushel, and potatoes sold at 35 cents, returning full 50 cents a bushel for the ashes employed.—*Maine Farmer.*

String Halt in the Horse.

A correspondent asks if string halt can be cured? all the veterinary writers say it cannot. Blaine, a good authority, says that it is generally understood as a being a disease which affects only good horses. "String halt," says the editor of the *Southern Farmer*, "is a spasmodic twitching of some of the muscles of the hind leg, causing it to jerk quickly up. Some say it is an overflow of nervous energy, and think it a mark of activity; but we think it more reasonable to suppose it to be a peculiar disease of the nerve, which disqualifies it from regulating the amount of nervous power to be used. However this may be, it is of no consequence, as the disease is neither injurious or curable.

A Vermont Farmer.

A correspondent of the *N. H. Journal of Agriculture* writes:

"A few days since I called on my friend Curtis Haskins, Esq., of Moretown, a practical farmer. His farm contains 250 acres. He cuts 150 tons of excellent hay; keeps 70 head of cattle—35 cows. Raised last year, 450 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of corn; sold one thousand two hundred dollars worth of cheese, \$110 worth of hay; made three thousand lbs., maple sugar; raised four hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes; amounting in value, with growth of stock, to \$2,262. Deducting amount of money paid out for labor, (\$400), leaves an income of \$1,862. Mr. Haskins purchased the farm a few years since for \$6000. Such is but a moderate specimen of Vermont farming.

What Next?

Here is a new application of the injunction to "gather up the fragments that nothing be lost." "The ingenuity of Parisian cabinet-makers, in the Faubourg St. Antoine, has found use for common sawdust, which raises the value of that commodity far above the worth of solid timber. By a new process, combining the hydraulic press and the application of intense heat, these wooden particles are made to reform themselves into a solid mass capable of being moulded into any shape, and presenting a brilliant surface, a durability and beauty of appearance not found in ebony, rosewood or mahogany."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wm. WALLACE, Battle Creek, Wool, Cloth and Flannel.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. H. Kalamazoo.—Your letter has been sent to the Editor, at Lansing, who will attend to your proposition, either by letter or through the FARMER.

STATE FAIRS FOR 1859.

Illinois, Freeport, Sept. 5-9.
Vermont, Burlington, Sept. 13-16.
Kentucky, Lexington, Sept. 13-17.
Ohio, Zanesville, Sept. 20-23.
Indiana, New Albany, Sept. 26-30.
Canada West, Kingston, Sept. 27-30.
Michigan, Detroit, Oct. 4-7.
New York, Albany, Oct. 4-7.

COUNTY FAIRS FOR 1859.

Macomb, Utica, Oct. 19-21, John Wright, Sec'y.
Lansing, Oct. 5, 6, A. Howell, Sec'y.
Northern Lenawee, Tecumseh, Sept. 21, 22.
Oakland, Pontiac, Oct. 12, 13, M. W. Kelsey, Sec'y.
St. Joseph, Pontiac, Sept. 25-30, D. Oakes, Sec'y.
Genesee, Flint, Sept. 23, 24, T. H. Rankin, Sec'y.
Allegan, Allegan, Sept. 23, 24, H. S. Higginbotham, Sec'y.
Jackson, Jackson, Sept. 23-30, D. Upton, Sec'y.
Kent, Grand Rapids, Sept. 23-30.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1859.

The Premium List for 1859.

We continue the publication of the premium list of the State Agricultural Society. The portion which is given in this week's paper includes the farm implements, the Dairy, Bread, and Honey department and the list of premiums offered for Domestic Manufactures. It will be seen that the whole of these lists have undergone a complete revision, and alteration. In changing the arrangement of the very important department of Farm Implements, it was the desire of the committee of revision to classify, and arrange with some degree of order, those implements together which have reference to certain kinds of work. It was evident that the implement used in stirring the land, and in preparing it for the growth of a crop, were not such as should be classed with those used in harvesting; neither should the harvesters and mowers, with the rakes and forks be classed with the machinery and implements that are suited only for the fall or winter work of feeding and fattening stock. Again it will be seen that the executive committee have made a beginning towards the encouragement of the consumption of Michigan coal, or at least its trial as an article of economy on the farm as a motive power. The deposits that have lately been opened up near Jackson, and Oross, and which can supply at cheap rates unlimited quantities, render this a very appropriate movement.

One of the departments of farm economy that has not yet been tested in Michigan, is the fattening of live stock with steamed food. It is true that this system involves not only a knowledge of his business on the part of the farmer, but also the possession of some capital. It is desirable to have a cheap apparatus for the steaming of food. The mixture of meal, corn fodder, turnips, potatoes, and pumpkins, so as to make them in the highest degree palatable and nutritious, can only be done by the use of heat. But can heat be applied with economy is the problem we want to solve.

In the household department, it will be seen that the list is extended. We hope to see an array of those delicacies which add so much to the comfort and elegance of a well set table. The Butter, the Cheese, the Bread, the Honey, the Preserves, the Jellies, the Pickles, and the home made wines all come together as they should do. The committee in this department ought to have a remarkably good time. The executive committee at least have provided in the most ample style for their reception.

An attempt has been made to render the domestic manufacture department, more clear and definite than it was in the old lists. The several classes of goods and wares have been separated, and many of the articles which have heretofore been shown under the miscellaneous lists have been put under appropriate heads. The committee would have been gratified to have made it more attractive, but the position of the Society precluded them from doing all they would have done had it been differently situated.

The Markets and the Prospects.

Our readers are pretty well posted by this time on the state of the market. They will have seen that though we advised them to be cautious, we gave them a fair notice, that the time to sell their produce was to take advantage of one of those speculative outbreaks, which are almost sure to occur, with little or

no warning, and which arise from the telegraph facilities which now connect the principal markets. Those who did not sell during the late speculative mania, were unwise. We think we should have sold every quart of wheat, and every pound of flour we had, and we stated fully the reason why. How have we been borne out by the facts? Two weeks ago, and every dealer was holding on to his wheat and flour like grim death to a very defunct horse, and why? Who could tell? Not one of these holders had the least basis for their operations. They had the word "war" in their mouths, but not one of them could tell whether the war was amongst the wheat fields of Poland or the rose beds of Pæstum. Flour was up to \$3.25 a barrel, and wheat was \$1.80 per bushel, and was bound to be two dollars with the arrival of the next steamer, for the Austrians had crossed the Ticino! Well during the past three weeks, whilst the flour has been kept up and was being stalled, the proprietors have had some time to study the map of Europe, and to get hold of the fact that there is a pretty good crop near at hand, which will be coming into market during the month of June. They have begun to find that the whole excitement of the breadstuff market, has had a very excellent illustration in the marching of the Austrians across the Ticino, and then back again, and the one was about as profitable as the other.

To the farmers who did not sell their wheat when they had a chance to get \$1.75 per bushel for it, we can only say, that when they get another chance of a like kind, they will probably have the good sense to take advantage of it without waiting for "better times." The accounts from the other side of the Atlantic, relative to the growing wheat crops, are of the best description. The supply in France at the present moment is so large, that the Emperor has not deemed it worth his while to alter the decrees permitting free export of breadstuffs. The words used by the editor of the *Mark Lane Express* when speaking of the crops are these: "As regards the now rapidly growing wheats, we may observe that they are looking remarkably healthy, with scarcely an exception, consequently we have every reason to anticipate, so far, a full average forthcoming yield of wheat."

A series of letters from different parts of Illinois and Iowa, published in the Chicago Press and Tribune, express the most flattering opinions as to the prospects for the coming crops of all kinds, and from many other localities the accounts are as favorable.

Advices from Tennessee say that the new wheat will be ready for market, in many parts of that State, by the first of the present month, and that the crop gives indications of the greatest abundance.

And from Ohio the accounts are equally encouraging. All the reports from travelers throughout Michigan, and from resident farmers, state that the wheat has not looked so well in this state for the past six years, as it does at present. We ask, therefore, on what grounds can we expect that prices will be maintained? We do not believe that any reasonable man can expect they will, but on the contrary we have every reason to think they have already been at their highest mark for the season.

Wool and the Wool Clip.

Within the next ten days, the wool clip of the year will begin to show itself in market, and buyers and agents will be busy as bees in a sugar hogshead. Wool at the present time is worth fair paying rates. That is to say that a fleece of fine wool weighing about 3½ to 4 pounds will be apt to bring from \$1.50 to \$1.75, or at the rate of 45 cents per pound. For ordinary fleeces of fine and pure blood merino, we do not think that buyers will be willing to pay more, especially at the beginning of the buying season. As the agents get warmed up, and the first crowd of fleeces is cleared out of the way, we expect there will be an advance on rates paid at the beginning of the season, and sellers must be prepared to take advantage of the prices as they rise or fall. We note that already there is the usual amount of pretended apathy, and manufacturers are reported as closing their purses and their doors, and as looking to arrivals of foreign wool, to enable them to get along without the home grown material, which, if they were to buy would only place them in a position to fail. All these reports are now circulated, but so far have very little effect. Many seem to think that there will be a strong strife between the sellers and the buyers, and that much wool will remain unsold, from the unwillingness to meet the views of buyers. We will see. Meanwhile, we refer our readers to the price current for reports of prices. Those who write and study the wool market, are much

puzzled as to the effect of the war on the wool business, and as a general rule they state it is difficult to say what will be the effect of the struggle between Austria and France. None at present have any hope that either business or prices will be bettered, but on the contrary all seem to think, that it will be too apt to crowd the markets on this side with foreign manufactures and if it does there is little or no hope that our own mills can be kept in full operation at remunerative prices.

"An Appeal."

We have lately noticed allusions made to "an appeal," extensively circulated throughout the State, and which, if allowed to pass without some explanation, might possibly be the means of creating an unfavorable impression of the government of the Agricultural College. A few words, however, will dissipate all fears on the subject, and will also answer all enquiries in regard to it which have been sent to us. In the first place, the late President, J. R. Williams, Esq., at an early day, fearing that the institution might come under the charge of sectarianism, in the mode in which the "appeal" refers to, suggested to the Board of Education the rule which is now in force, that the religious services, in the chapel every morning, and on each Sabbath, should be performed by the members of the Faculty, in their regular rotation, without any reference to their religious profession of faith. That rule is still in force, and the "Appeal" furnishes the best of reasons why it should remain.

2d. To all such students who desire to attend religious service on the Sabbath day, at Lansing, or at any other church in the vicinity of the Agricultural College, permission is always granted. This is a standing rule. The College being located outside of any village or city, and its own organization being peculiar, it is not to be expected that all the advantages of a close proximity to churches of every denomination can be enjoyed as well as if it were in the midst of a large population. But no student, or any other person can justly complain of the slightest restraint being imposed upon them in this respect. Many visit Lansing each Sabbath, and many attend services at the village of Okemos.

2d. No person whatever has been invited at any time to occupy the place of any of the Professors, with the exception that on a very few occasions members of the Board of education have officiated.

We are thus particular in stating the rules before we consider the appeal itself, which is artfully got up with the design of creating the impression that a large majority of the students had lent their names to promulgate the assertion that the institution was sectarian in its character. The College has had much much to contend with, but neither it nor the students are answerable to the charges sought to be conveyed. At the commencement of the term, some of the older students were desirous of having the rule changed, and they procured a memorial, to be signed with the general understanding that it was to go to the Board of Education, solely as a request to change the rule under which religious services were conducted. That memorial was duly considered, and, after consideration, it was not deemed best to make any change. Meanwhile, before the memorial was submitted or any action was taken, evidently at the suggestion of some persons not friendly to the institution, the "appeal" was published and spread broadcast over the State. The memorial, which, in eight cases out of ten, was signed merely as a respectful request to go only to the Board of Education, was seized upon, as we think, surreptitiously, and before any action was had upon it by the body for whom it was intended, as a text upon which to hang a homily that was calculated to do great wrong to the officers of the College, to create a new system of fears for its wholesome conduct amongst the people, and thus generally to injure it in public estimation. Happily, it has fallen harmless to the ground, and we should not now have alluded to it, but for the inquiries that have reached us, most of which evince that the writers have little or no faith in the document, and regard the signatures which have been paraded at the head of it as a very well devised stratagem, but one which exposed itself and its objects too plainly to be misunderstood.

Correction in Premium List of last week.

In the List of Premiums for grade swine, the 2nd premium is made to read \$4.00—it should be \$3.00.

Again, in the grade pigs the list should read, "for the best lot of pigs not over ten months old," instead of not less than ten months, as it was made to read.

Scientific Intelligence.

Agricultural Patents issued for the Week ending May 17, 1859.—E. O. Baxter, Foreston, Ill. Seeding machine.

O. H. Dennis, Altona, Ill. Cultivator.
J. B. Blake, Goshen, Ind. Straw cutter.
A. W. Fox, Athens, Penn. Straw cutter.
C. Messenger, Warsaw, O. Seeding machine.
J. Nacher, North Orange, N. J. Husking corn.
A. Preston, Unionville, O. Cultivator.
T. Short, Danville, Ill. Seeding machine.
W. S. Stetson, Baltimore, Md. Harvesting machine.
J. C. Stoddard, Worcester, Mass. Potato planter.
N. Whitehall, Newtown, Ind. Seeding cultivators.
W. Sailer, Philadelphia, Pa. Corn and cob mill.

Agricultural Patents issued for the Week ending May 24, 1859.—H. Aldridge, Michigan City, Ind. Shoe for grain separators.

E. Barnhart, Shippensburg, Pa. Smut machine.
J. W. & L. Batson, Clarksville, Md. Cultivator.
C. E. Brinkerhoff, Batavia. Harvesting machine.
R. W. Buckles, Grayville, Ill. Harrows.
N. Burnham, Essex, Mass. Ox yokes.
A. B. Colton, Athens, Ga. Horse power machines.
E. Gelzer, Lancaster, Pa. Horse rakes.
G. P. Jordan, Burlington, Iowa. Separator for smut machines.

Jesse Little, Chambersburg, Penn. Harvesting machine.
G. W. Mathews, York, Penn. Method of forming plow handles.

J. McKown, Gardistown, Va. Seed planter.
R. W. Moffat, Piqua, O. Threshing machine.
J. A. Noble and E. Coy of Akron, O., and J. B. Angell, Allegheny, Pa. Smut machine.
Geo. Ronshe, Lima, O. Straw cutter.
L. E. Porter, Lake Mills, Wis. Machine for stripping and cutting sugar cane for grinding.
S. L. Stockstill, Medway, O. Seed planter.
R. R. Taylor, Reading, Pa. Sugar-cane harvester.
J. Whitehead, Manchester, Va. Harvesting machine.
W. I. Wilson, Franklin, Ind. Cultivator.
W. Kelly, Hastings, Barry county, Mich., has received a patent for a churn, claiming as his invention the combination dashers so connected with the frame that the oscillating motion of the churn shall operate on the dashers, and force the cream through the slide partition.

General News.

—The celebrated Rarey, the horse tamer, has been taming horses in Russia, before the Emperor and Empress. One of his subjects was a wild, unbroken horse from the steppes of the Ukraine. Mr. Rarey has been engaged to give lessons to the Horse Guards in London by the English authorities.

—Mr. Ten Broeck has won a race, with one of his English purchases named Belle, but we note that his mare Priores was beaten for the great Chester cup, the race being won by Leamington, one of the best horses now on the course in England.

—The appointment of a successor to Professor Brunnow at the Observatory at Ann Arbor, is being canvassed in the newspapers.

—The failure of Emery B. Fay & Co., a large and important grocery firm in Boston, is announced.

—A correspondent of the *Charleston Mercury* writes that it is generally rumored that Sir E. Bulwer Lytton is afflicted with insanity. His last work does not show much signs of that.

—M. Niece de St. Victor has communicated to the Academy of sciences (Paris) a process for obtaining photographs of a red, green, violet, or blue color.

—Timothy Sweeney, said to be the oldest emigrant in Pennsylvania, died on the 25th ult., at the age of 123.

—The schooner Euphemia, Capt. Clausen, was wrecked in a terrible gale off Black Lake, in Lake Michigan, on Saturday last. Of her crew, six in number, all were lost but one.

—The village of Holland, in Ottawa county, contains from twelve to fifteen hundred inhabitants, all Hollanders, and about five thousand of the same nation are settled in adjoining towns. The village has a fine church, an excellent academy, and sustains two newspapers, the *Hollanders* and the *Ottawa Register*.

—The survey of the Newago and Northport State Road is completed. The report of the surveyors is very favorable to the construction of a good road. The distance is one hundred and thirty-seven miles, and the survey was made in just one month, each man of the party carrying a heavy pack, and averaging five miles per day.

—Michigan coal has now become so decided a reality that it is advertised for regular sale in our columns. The Jackson Coal Company, which has been exploring and mining for some time upon its location near Jackson, has at last so far perfected its arrangements that the work of mining and shipping to the Detroit market has begun, and is henceforth to be prosecuted with business regularity. The coal is of excellent quality, is found in inexhaustible quantities, and is furnished at a large reduction from the prices for Pennsylvania coals. There is no reasonable doubt of the success of the enterprise.—*Det. Tribune*.

—The great Horse Show that was to have been at Grand Rapids early in July, is postponed to August 25th and 26th.

—George Dawson, of the *Albany Journal*, is now at the Thousand Islands trolling for muscalunge. He has written two letters to the *Journal*, but at the date of the second he had not had a bite—not even a musketo bite. He had gone no further than Cape Vincent.

—The manufacturers of New England have decided to hold a great sale of their fabrics at Faneuil Hall, during the second week in July.

—The store of Sogierman Gage, 49 Broadway, New York, was robbed on Wednesday night of \$3,000 worth of furs.

—The contract of Mr. D. H. Johnson of New York, for the transportation of the California mails has been completed and accepted by the Postmaster General.

—The Annual Commencement of the Kalamazoo College takes place on the 15th inst.

—The schooner Adda is now loading at St. Joseph with black walnut and cherry lumber, for Providence, R. I. She goes through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and will carry about 180,000 feet, board measure.

—The Grand Jury of Alachua County, Florida, have presented Gov. Perry of that State as a "nuisance." Their indignation was aroused by his course on a railroad question.

—The Northern Lenawee Agricultural Society will hold a Sheep Shearing Festival at Clinton on the 9th inst.

—In the trotting match on Wednesday, June 1st, between Flora Temple and Ethan Allen, Flora won all three heats. Time—first heat, 2:25; second, 2:37½; third, 2:27½. The time of the first heat is the best trotting in wagons on record.

In our last, a typographical error occurred in reference to the time made between Ethan Allen and Lantern. It should have been 2 minutes 24½ seconds, instead of 2:54½.

—Buy AYER'S AGUE CURE for Intermittents, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a cough, and AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a Family Physic.

—Household Words, has been sold at auction by Mr. Hodgson, of Fleet street. The biddings commenced at £500. From £1100 the biddings were between Mr. Charles Dickens and Messrs. Bradbury & Evans. Ultimately the copyright was purchased by Mr. Charles Dickens for the sum of £3550.

Literary News.

—The London *Quarterly Review* for April is received. The table of contents comprises articles of much interest. Among them is a review of Carlyle's *Frederick the Great*, the *Minstrelsy of Scotland*, National Galleries, Bunson's *Gypsy* and *Chronology of the Bible*, Devonshire, George III. and Charles James Fox, Lord Brougham and Law Reform, and *Foreign Affairs—War in Italy*.

Republished by Leonard Scott & Co. New York. At \$3 per year.

—We acknowledge the receipt of the first four numbers of Dicken's *New Weekly—All the Year Round*—from the publishers, J. M. Emerson & Co., New York.

—Rudd & Carleton publish "The Vagabond," by Adam Badeau. These papers are collected from the *Sunday Times*, in which they originally appeared. Also, "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," by Octave Feuillet, a work which has achieved considerable reputation.

—Fowler & Wells have got out "Hints Toward Physical Perfection; or the Philosophy of Human Beauty; showing how to Acquire and Retain Bodily Symmetry, Health, and Vigor; secure Long Life; and avoid the Infirmities and Deformities of Age," by D. H. Jacques.

—An important decision on the Copyright of Titles was given in the Vice-Chancellor's Court last week. In the application for an injunction against the *Penny Bell's Life*, which was granted, the main point in the decision being "if it is clear, and this is not disputed, that the defendants cannot publish a paper called *Bell's Life*, it seems to follow that they cannot publish a *Penny Bell's Life*, which is nothing more than a *Bell's Life* for a penny."

—Miss Martineau has written on England and her Soldiers, to be published in a few days by Smith & Elder, in crown 8vo., with illustrative diagrams; and Mrs. Mary Howitt commences a new story in the *Commonwealth*, a Scottish newspaper.

—A Life of Dr. Wilson, the late Bishop of Calcutta, by his son in law, the Rev. Josiah Bateman, in two vols., with portraits and illustrations, is announced by Mr. Murray, who will also shortly publish Mr. Leslie's Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds, promised some time since.

Political Intelligence.

The Postmaster General has recommended the removal of the Postmaster at Philadelphia.

Reports from Washington state that the present Attorney General, Mr. Black, of Pennsylvania, is desirous of representing the United States at the Court of St. James, and that Mr. Dallas will probably be very soon recalled.

The *Free Press* continues to publish some aggravated cases of the non-delivery of letters, which show how necessary reform was in that department at Detroit. There are also severe charges made against the present postmaster at Chicago. Postmaster Holt seems to be taking hold of his duties with energy.

The French Charge is noticed as now making contracts for vessels for the use of the government at Baltimore.

All difficulties with Nicaragua are reported to be in a fair way of adjustment, and the President expects to be able to announce the fact on the meeting of Congress.

The first installment of the indemnity conceded to this country by China in the recent treaty, has been received.

Foreign News.

The Royal mail steamship America arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, the 1st. Her advices are three days later than previously received.

The news from the seat of war is without any feature of great importance. No battle has yet occurred.

The Austrians had removed their headquarters to Garlasco and had also withdrawn from Vercelli, which had been occupied by the French and Sardinians.

An action was looked for at any moment.

All the Austrian ports had been blockaded by the French squadron and many of their vessels had been taken.

There were vague reports that the Emperor of Austria and Major Hess had reached Milan and left for Paris.

Later news had been received from India. Tantia Topee had been tried by a drumhead court martial and hanged.

In the Liverpool breadstuff market, prices had a declining tendency and all descriptions were slightly lower.

The *Moniteur* contains the following telegram: "ALESSANDRIA, Sunday, May 15.—The Emperor still remains at Alessandria, where his headquarters are established. His Imperial Majesty is in excellent health. Prince Napoleon has remained at Genoa in order to organize his *corps d'armee*, part of which is expected from Africa. It is believed that in eight days this corps, the destination of which is not yet known, will be ready to take the field."

ALESSANDRIA, Monday, May 16.—The rain has fallen almost incessantly during the last two days, but the bad weather has not prevented our troops from taking the position assigned to them by the Emperor, whose headquarters still continue to be at Alessandria.

TURIN, Tuesday, May 17.—The bridge of Stella has been threatened by the Austrians. The waters of the Po had risen considerably. Women and children of the country are compelled by the enemy to labor at the works. The Mayor of Barbianello, a village in the district of Alessandria, and other Mayors of the province of Voghera, who refused to comply with the demand for contributions, have been arrested. Austrian workmen have been assembled on the right bank of the Po at the bridge of Stella, and other workmen have been collected between Brioni and Stradella.

Accounts received at the French War Office mention that the Emperor visited Turin before proceeding to Alessandria, and reviewed there the French troops.

The rivers had again overflowed the country, and military operations were completely suspended. The Austrians were concentrating with a view to fortify their line of the Ticino and Po.

The Household.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and catcheth not the bread of idleness."—PROVERBS.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

"THE BABY SINGER."

Some of the British critics call William C. Bennett "the baby singer," on account of the subjects of many of his poetical productions. In some of his descriptions, we seem to hear the very jerk of the cradle breaking the sweet monotony of the mother's song. Here is one:

Lullaby! O lullaby!
Baby, hush that little cry!
Light is dying,
Bats are flying—
Bees to lay with work have done;
So, till comes the morning sun,
Let sleep kiss those bright eyes dry!
Lullaby! O lullaby!

Lullaby! O lullaby!
Hushed are all things far and nigh;
Flowers are closing,
Birds are sleeping,
All sweet things with life have done.
Sweet, till dawns the morning sun,
Sleep then kiss those blue eyes dry!
Lullaby! O lullaby!

Have Waller or Shensstone ever written, in the same manner, anything more admirable than these two "Epitaphs for Infants,"—from Mr. Bennett's pen?

On this little grassy mound
Never be the dandel found;
Ne'er be venomous nettle seen
On this little heap of green;
For the little lost one here
Was too sweet for aught of fear,
Aught of harm to harbor nigh
This green spot where she must lie;
So be nought but sweetness found
On this little grassy mound.

Here the gusts of wild March blow
But in murmurs faint and low;
Ever here, when Spring is green,
Be the brightest verdure seen—
And when June's in field and glade,
Here be ever freshest shade;
Here hued Autumn latest stay,
Latest call the flowers away;
And when Winter's shrilling by,
Here its snows the warmest lie;
For a little life is here,
Hid in earth, forever dear,
And this grassy heap above
Sorrow broods and weeping love.

Such pathos as the following is, unhappily, the staple of most songs composed upon babies. As frail as fair, they often bless us with their presence but for a little, and then depart, as though their angels could not spare them longer out of heaven. What slightest records of them then become to one pair of human hearts, or to the mother's heart, at least, "dear memories for years!"—What priceless value does the awful Appraiser, Death, set upon things which were next to valueless before his coming! The picture which was as nought to us while we possessed the living reality, is become a sacred treasure, and preserved in the innermost sanctuary at home.

BABY'S SHOES.

O those little, those little blue shoes!
Those shoes that no little feet use!
O the price were high
That those shoes would buy,
Those little blue unused shoes!

For they hold the small shape of feet
That no more their mother's eyes meet,
That, by God's good will,
Years since grew still,
And ceased from their totter so sweet!

And oh, since that baby slept,
So hushed! how the mother has kept,
With a tearful pleasure,
That little dear treasure,
And o'er them thought and wept!

For they mind her evermore
Of a patter along the floor,
And blue eyes she sees
Look up from her knees,
With the look that in life they wore.

As they lie before her there,
There babblers from chair to chair,
A little sweet face
That's a gleam in the place,
With its little gold curls of hair.

Then O wonder not that her heart
From all else would rather part
Than those tiny blue shoes
That no little feet use,
And whose sight makes such fond tears start.

—Boston Transcript.

Jewels out of Place.

In a little old fashioned book on our table we find the following: "As a jewel of gold in a swine's snout, so is a fair woman which is without discretion."

Reader, did it ever occur to you how much misplaced jewelry of the above description there is in the world? How many women, fair to look upon, real, God-made "jewels of gold" will dim the lustre of their worth and beauty by clinging to indiscretions as low and grovelling in their nature as the animal named above. One will persist in her attachment to a temper which renders her more disagreeable to look at and to listen to than any specimen of the porcine race that ever came in your way. She is young, perhaps; she has beauty enough to make her a queen, if beauty alone were required; and that is not her only gift, she has intellect and native good sense as well; but such are her indiscretions of temper that, fair as she is, it is no pleasure to look upon her, or to be near her; the contrast of what she is with what she might be is too painful. Instead of making herself, as God designed her to be, the pride and ornament of a happy home, brightening, warming and purifying all around her by her loveliness and intelligence, she is forever searching for something disagreeable, stirring up dissensions, taking no comfort herself and giving none to others—she is "a jewel in a swine's snout."

And the fretful discontented wife is another. Instead of making her own and her hus-

band's home the sanctuary of peace and happiness, she goes searching through the highways and byways of fashionable folly and extravagance, scorning the plain and wholesome food at home, and longing for the sickening sweets she may pick from among the litter and rubbish that those above her in wealth and position have cast into the streets. The swine to which she has attached herself is of the city scavenger sort, such as we sometimes see turning over the garbage of the gutters, and setting up their backs at passers by as if all their consequence lay in the length of their bristles. What a pity that a jewel of so much worth should be so self-degraded!—But she is without discretion, and is one more added to the number out of place.

Then there is the mother, kind, loving, devoted and self-sacrificing, a jewel of pure gold, yet without discretion, and O how sadly out of place she is! Her children will never rise up and call her blessed. Their brightness is dimmed with hers, by the mire of self-indulgence in which they have been sunk, and she and they together are jewels out of place.

What a woeful waste of material for goodness and happiness, is there in the misplacing of these three articles of domestic jewelry alone—daughter, wife, mother! They may possess all gifts of beauty, native worth, and warm affections, and yet, lacking discretion to guide them in the performance of life's most sacred duties, they are in the condition spoken of in the text, and for all the pleasure they give or the good they do, they might as well be the baser clay to which their practices ally them, as the tarnished and misplaced jewels of gold they are.

The Dying Child.

A little daughter, ten years old, lay on her death-bed. It was hard parting with the pet of the household. The golden hair, the loving blue eyes, the bird-like voice—the truthful, affectionate, large-hearted, pious child! How could she be given up? Between this child and her father there had always existed, not a relationship, merely, but the love of congenial natures. He fell on his knees by his darling's bed side, and wept bitter tears. He strove to say, but could not, "Thy will be done." It was a sad conflict between grace and nature, and such as he had never before experienced. His sobs disturbed the child, who had been lying apparently unconscious. She opened her eyes and looked distressed.

"Papa, dear papa," she said, at length.

"What, my darling," answered her father, striving for composure.

"Papa," she asked, in faint and broken tones, "how much—do I cost you every year?"

"Hush, dear—be quiet," he replied, in great agitation, for he feared delirium was coming on.

"But please, papa—how much do I cost you?"

To soothe her, he replied, though with a shaking voice:

"Well, dearest, perhaps two hundred dollars. What then, darling?"

"Because, papa, I thought—may be—you would lay it out this year for poor children—to remember me by."

With what delicate instinct had the dying child touched the springs of comfort! A beam of heavenly joy glanced into the father's heart, the bliss of one noble, loving spirit was mingled with his life. Self was forgotten, the sorrow of parting—the lonely future. Naught remained but the mission of love, and a thrill of gratitude that in it he and his beloved were co-workers.

"I will, my precious child," he replied, kissing her brow with solemn tenderness.

"Yes," he added, after a pause, "I will do it every year, as long as I live. And thus my Lillian shall yet speak, and draw hundreds and thousands after her to heaven."

The child's very soul beamed forth in a long, loving smile-gaze, into her father's eyes, and, still gazing, she fell asleep. Waking in a few minutes, she spoke in a loud, clear voice, with a look of ecstasy:

"O, papa, what a sweet sight! The golden gates were opened, and crowds of children came pouring out. O, such crowds! And they ran up to me and began to kiss me, and call me by a name—I can't remember what it was, but it meant 'Beloved for the father's sake.'" She looked upward, her eyes dreamy, her voice died into a whisper. "Yes, yes, I come, I come?" and the lovely form lay there untenanted by the lover's spirit.

John Lee arose from his knees with a holy triumph on his face. "Thank God!" he said. "I am richer by another treasure in Heaven."

Mrs. Wordsworth, the widow of the poet, is dead. The furniture at Rydal Mount has been sold at auction, and the home that was the poet's is broken up.

The Way to Spoil Girls.

If any parent wishes a recipe how to spoil daughters, it can be easily and readily given, and can be proved by the experience of hundreds to be certain and efficacious.

1. Be always telling her, from earliest childhood, what a beautiful creature she is. It is a capital way of inflating the vanity of a little girl, to be constantly exclaiming "How pretty!" Children understand such flattery, even when in the nurse's arms, and the evil is done the character in its earliest formation.

2. Begin, as soon as she can toddle around, to dress her up in fashionable clothes and rich trices. Put a hoop upon her at once, with all the artificial adornments of flounces, and feathers, and flowers, and curls. Fondness for dress will thus become a prominent characteristic and will usurp the whole attention of the young immortal, and be a long step toward spoiling her.

3. Let her visit so much that she finds no happiness at home, and therefore will not be apt to stay there and learn home duties. It is a capital thing for a spoiled daughter to seek all her happiness in visiting and change of place and associates. She will thus grow as useless as modern fashionable parents delight that their daughters should be.

4. Let her reading consist of novels of the nauseatingly sentimental kind. She will be spoiled sooner than if she pursued history or science. Her heart will be occupied by fictitious scenes and feelings; her mind filled with unrealities, and her aims placed on fashion and dress and romantic attachments.

5. Be careful that her education gives her a smattering of all the accomplishments, without the slightest knowledge of the things really useful in life. Your daughter won't be spoiled so long as she has a real desire to be useful in the world, and aims at its accomplishment. If her mind and time are occupied in modern accomplishments, there will be no thought of the necessity and virtue of being of some real use to somebody pervading her heart, and she will be soon ready as a spoiled daughter.

6. As a consequence, keep her in profound ignorance of all the useful arts of housekeeping, impressing upon her mind that it is vulgar to do anything for your sons if, or to learn how anything is done in the house. A spoiled daughter should never be taught the mysteries of the kitchen—such things a lady always leaves to the servants. It would be "vulgar" for her to know how to dress trout or shad, to bake, to wash, to iron, to sweep, to wring the neck of a live chicken, pluck it and prepare it for breakfast, or to do anything that servants are hired to do. As a mistress of a house, it is her duty to sit on a velvet sofa all day, in the midst of a pyramid of silks and flounces, reading the last flash novel, while her domestics are performing the labors of the house.

To complete the happiness of your spoiled daughter, marry her to a bearded youth with soft hands, who knows as little how to earn money as she does to save it. Her happiness will be finished, for her lifetime.—*Hartford Courant.*

Household Varieties.

THE BLACKBERRY DELL.

Oh, the blackberry dell, by the river's deep flow,
Where the willow boughs dance to the breeze!
'Twas there that we wandered—ah, long, long ago—
And gathered fair childhood's heartsease;
When those blackberries hung in rich clusters above,
Eager lips of their ripeness would tell,
We trampled on blossoms, we sauntered in love—
Do you think of the blackberry dell?

In spring, when the daffodils grew by the stream,
And hawthorn pearls scented the air,
The primroses starred in the woodmoss would gleam,
More fragrant—more beautiful there.
When the lark from the furrow went soaring aloft,
Did we dream of that sadder farewell
As we searched there for harebells and cowslips full oft?
We were glad in that blackberry dell.

Ah! yes, in the time of the ripened wheat ears,
When the tall poppies flaunted afar,
Like fairyland's warriors, with bright golden spears
And red pennons, marching to war.
When the river's heart throbb'd to the glance of the moon
The dew lay in every flower's bell,
Or the tired peasant slept through the long sultry noon,
We strayed in the blackberry dell.

Gay summer enwreathed in her own gorgeous flowers,
There scattered her wild roses sweet,
Those buds were as pure as those dear childish hours,
The butterflies light as our feet.
When diamond chains fettered the river so wild,
We laughed at old winter's frost spell,
And my heart leapt now, as it did when a child,
As I think of the blackberry dell.

E. C. HARTLEY, in *London Times*.

To Cure a Lazy Husband.—In New Zealand if a lazy fellow has a wife or two and a few children, and loitering idly about, neglects to bring the necessary supplies for his family, a complaint is made, the chief visits the house in person, and if he sees just grounds for punishment, he orders out the whole population of the village; men, women and children arm themselves with a stiff birch made of small canes; they then form a long double line, about six feet apart, and wait with anxious glee the approach of the delinquent. At last he is placed at one end of the line amid a shower of yells, screams, jibes, &c. The word is given by the chief, and away he dashes at his utmost speed through the ranks, every one endeavoring to hit him as he passes. According to his deserts, he may get off with running the line once, or may have to do so twice or thrice. But he is skilled in cunning and fleetness that can run the line once without having his skin tickled for him by some

strong woman! As the punishment is not of a fatal kind, the whole affair creates unrestricted merriment. If the victim is a smart fellow, he may escape with a few blows, but if he is heavy, sulky and dogged, he pays for it. Such a man comes off covered with welts on his bare skin from his head to his heels.

For one month afterwards his family are provided for by the public at large, under the fatherly supervision of the chief. At the expiration of that time, if he has all his domestic matters in perfect order, as a good father and provident husband ought to have, he resumes his place in society, and shortly afterwards, perhaps, helps, with an experienced hand, to flagellate some one else.—*Coulton's South America.*

A writer in the Philadelphia Press says of the Genoese among whom he is sojourning, "They are a fine looking people, and dress exceedingly well. The middle classes, and many of the ladies, wear a very graceful veil over their head and shoulders, generally fixed to their hair behind with fancy pins. The effect is very good. The lower classes wear the same head dress, only made of bright colored curtain calico!"

Mary's Married Life.

CHAPTER I.

As our heroine has parted with her pupils and her name together, we shall pursue her subsequent history under the simple heading given above, assuring our readers that there is far more of fact than fiction in the story of Mary's married life.

Dr. Freeland was a proud man; proud of his success of a physician, proud of his own fine personal appearance, proud of the position he occupied in society, and proud of his beautiful young wife. Mary's position as Mrs. Freeland was very different from that of the little country school-mistress, but she stepped out upon her bridal life with a gentle dignity and grace as becoming in her as it was appropriate to her situation. There was a round of bridal parties given in compliment to the newly married pair. Mary's previous life had led her but very little into general society, and she would gladly have dispensed with such ceremonies; but her husband's wish was sufficient inducement for her to lay aside her "country reserve," as he playfully called that sensitive timidity which led her to shrink from public display, and she became, reluctantly at first, but with increasing pleasure, the belle of many a gay assembly. Parties were frequent through the winter, and Mary, to please her husband, must attend them all; it would add to his popularity, he said, besides showing people that she was not such a simple little rustic as some had supposed.—If Mary could have looked a little deeper into his heart she would have found that vanity was the moving principle after all. During his engagement his town friends had rallied him a good deal on his country preference and it was some satisfaction to show that his rustic bride was equal in native grace and gentility to the proudest village belles, and even surpassed many of them in the symmetry of her form and delicacy of her beauty.

As was customary in those times, wine flowed freely at the banquet and the dance, and fair hands often held the fatal poison to the lips of those on whom hung all their hopes of earthly happiness. Dr. Freeland was not an habitual drinker; indeed he would have considered it a disgrace to be seen at the tavern bar, or the grocery, or any other public resort, taking his glass of wine at the same counter where rum toddy and whiskey punch were poured out to the vulgar village tipplers; but he had a natural love for the taste of stimulating drinks, and at the social party and the festive board the wine cup often added its sparkle to his eye and its flush to his cheek. Mary was so proud of her noble looking husband, and so proud to be the sole object of his love, that she did not, could not dream of danger. But there was one near her who did. Her sister Catharine was, as we have said, married and settled in the same town. Her husband was an industrious mechanic, honorable, well to do in the world, and devoted to his family. He had a great deal of practical common sense, though very little of what is usually called sensibility. His wife was a noble specimen of a New England woman. She was taller and larger than her sister Mary; she had a more rosy complexion, lighter hair and blue eyes.—

Though now in her twenty-ninth year and the mother of three children, her countenance still wore the freshness and bloom of girlhood, and the cheerful serenity of her temper was like sunshine to her household. Mary was more delicate, more sensitive and refined, but she had less practical experience. She had lived too much in her own ideal world of dreams, and, as Catharine Porter said, she was living now in a most beautiful but most fatal dream. Catharine had watched the young couple with an interest known only to herself. They were boarding at a public house; this she thought a wrong step in the first place, and she hinted as much to her sister, but Mary said it was the Doctor's wish;

it had been his home for a long time, and besides he did not wish to take her from the drudgery of the school room and confine her without a moment's recreation to the drudgery of housekeeping; he wanted her to see something of the world, to know something of its pleasures before she was too old to enjoy them.

"These are Edward's arguments," said Mary, "and though I had much rather settle down in a quiet little home of our own, yet I am willing to live for him one season. I know that when these gaities are past, he will feel the reaction and be as glad to sit down by a home fireside as I shall. It will be no drudgery for me to keep house for him, but now I think as he does, that it is best in the beginning that we should sacrifice a little for popularity. You know the professions are so dependent on public caprice."

Catharine thought that a physician's popularity should depend more on his practical good sense, his devotion to his patients and to science, than on his success in courting the favor of the gay and heartless devotees of fashion; and she told Mary so. But Mary pleaded, "Edward studies very hard, he needs some recreation; and then he saw so much suffering and got so worn out among the sick last summer, it is almost a wonder he keeps as cheerful and high spirited as he does. This winter there is little for him to do, so sis, please let us have one season of pleasure; it cannot be wicked to enjoy life as we do, else why is it given? As our capacities for enjoyment increase, so are the means multiplied.—I was once very happy in my little school-house in the woods; every faculty of my mind was employed, and I felt an interest in every one around me. My heart was asleep then, but when that was awakened, new energies were called forth, new employments demanded, I could not be contented there now. You know my motto has always been to make myself happy by promoting the happiness of others, but I shall not tell you how much of self there was in that little 'yes' I whispered when Edward asked me so wishfully if I could consent to make him happy. Dear Catharine, I do not think there was ever woman happier in man's love than I am in his. It will not hurt us to sing and play and be light-hearted this winter; spring will soon come, we shall build our nest when other birds do, and a more notable, steady, self-denying pair you shall not see than Edward and I."

This conversation took place in the early part of the winter. One bright day in March Mr. Porter came home as usual to his dinner and sitting down to the table, he said very energetically, "I shouldn't wonder if Edward Freeland should die a drunkard yet."

"William!" exclaimed his wife, startled by the earnestness with which he spoke.

"I shouldn't," he repeated, "not that I ever saw him drunk often, for those champagne parties are out of my latitude, but there is something in his eye this morning that tells me he and the wine cup have been too familiar. Have you seen Mary to-day?"

"No," replied Catharine, "but I expect her here this afternoon."

"Well," said Mr. Porter, "you must advise her to get away from that hotel as soon as possible. Edward Freeland loves gay company too well, and he is too generous and high-spirited to be outdone by any of the 'good-fellows' as they are called, who have nothing better to do than test his generosity by seeing how deep he will bear their fingers in his purse. There was a sleigh-ride last night, of gentlemen alone, and they managed to get up a quarrel with the driver, who threatened to leave them ten miles from home, and would have done so had not Edward, to save a row, agreed to treat the company and pay the whole expense of going and coming. They had been taking wine before this or he never would have made such an offer. Those fellows know just how to work him, and if things go on in this way, in less than ten years Mary'll have a drunkard for a husband and the poor house for a home."

Catharine was shocked, though she had long been fearing some revelation of the kind and had been studying how she might warn without alarming her sister.

Mary came in soon after dinner. She was looking uncommonly lovely. Since her marriage she often wore her hair in ringlets, to please her husband, and now the exercise of her walk in the keen March air had brought a bright glow to her usually pale cheeks and given a sparkling light to her soft brown eyes. She looked nearer eighteen than twenty-two; and throwing off her cloak and tippet, she said, gaily:

"Ah, sis, this does not seem much like building bird's nests yet, does it?" but there was a slight touch of sadness in her voice, as, drawing her chair near her sister, she said: "I do heartily begin to wish that Edward and I had a quiet home like yours. A month

ago I thought it very dull to come here, but now it seems like just the life that would give me pleasure, and yet I have been very happy many times this winter—many times very happy," she repeated half-musingly. "But, sister, that is not the kind of happiness to last—it will not do to live on. You do not wonder, do you, that my head was half turned for a while, just coming out of the woods as I did, with such a worshipper as Edward to pay me homage, and so many ready to follow suit with so much sweet flattery for incense? It was very pleasant, it was all so new. But the reaction is coming and I welcome it; I am glad spring is so near, for do you know that by the middle of April we are to have possession of the pretty cottage where Mr. Manvers lives. We shall be near you, Catharine, and I know my husband and I will both be happier in a home of our own—this hotel life is too public."

"I am glad you are thinking seriously about housekeeping, Mary," said her sister. "You are setting your face the right way now, if it was a little turned at first. You have it in your power to make a home very attractive; and I think when once you are fairly settled your husband will scarcely seek other society than yours."

"O, he will not, I know, only when necessity compels him," replied Mary. "He is weary as I am of this round of excitement; he looked really sick to day, and said he hoped the snow would disappear very soon, for he was tired of sleigh-rides, and there is no resisting the temptation so long as the sleighing is so good—and such beautiful moonlight nights, and so much gay young company."

Catharine sighed within herself as she thought of what her husband had said, but she could not find it in her heart now to speak to Mary on the subject. Perhaps after all his suspicion might be groundless; it was very common to drink wine, especially among young people at such parties, and then Dr. Freeland was but recently married and it was expected that he would be more liberal at these social gatherings. The cares and pleasures of housekeeping would soon draw his attention in another direction, and Mary's influence, the charm of her society, she thought would be all powerful against temptation.—At least she felt it would do no good to alarm her sister now, so she gently turned the conversation to other subjects.

By the first of May Dr. Freeland and his wife were comfortably settled in their pleasant home near Mr. Porter's. Mary's father gave her a good outfit of household furniture and substantial provisions, and her mother, through sister Emily's hands, furnished them with butter and cheese from the dear old farm. Susan spent much of her time with them that summer, but in the autumn Harriet married and removed to a neighboring State and Susan took her place at home.—With the succeeding winter came another round of pleasure parties, gaieties and dissipation. Mary had been very happy all summer; her husband's practice was large, but all the time that could be spared from that was devoted to her and the dear place they called home.

Soon after they commenced housekeeping they gave a general party to their friends in return for the attentions they had received, and here Mary thought and hoped their party-going would end. The first card of invitation seemed like an intruder upon their domestic joy.

"I do not wish to go," said Mary to her husband. "You cannot be there, and what pleasure can I take in such scenes while I know that you are among the sick and suffering, perhaps with death."

"My Mary must not forget her husband's interest," said Dr. Freeland, in a tone of voice that Mary loved to hear, and when he told her that it was not a dance, only a social evening party, and informed her of what interest he wished to promote by her attendance there, and that he would take her himself as it was on his way, and return soon enough to take her home, she could not deny him.

It was not late when the Doctor returned, but Mary saw that he was pale and excited. He sat down by her, and wiping the perspiration from his forehead, he said in a low voice, "O, it was horrible, Mary, most horrible!"

"What is it?" she asked in alarm.

"Such a death! I will tell you presently."

The company was called out to take refreshments. Dr. Freeland and his wife went out, but instead of standing at the table with the others, he took a small tray from a side board, put a piece of cake upon it and two glasses of wine, and motioning his wife to follow both went back to the seat they had left.—They were scarcely seated before he raised the wine glass to his lips and swallowed its contents at a draught.

"Wait a moment, Mary," said he, "I need

a little more;" and returning to the tables he filled the glass again.

"What has disturbed you so?" asked Mary as he sat down by her; "I never saw you so excited."

"Drink a little of your wine, Mary," said he, "It was an awful death! I wish I had not seen it."

Mary sipped a drop or two from the glass she held, Edward Freeland raised his and drained it to the bottom. Mary started from her seat.

"Sit down, sit down," said her husband gently, "I can tell you now, but I needed all that and more. Do you know that I have been exerting all my strength for the last two hours in holding a madman, a raving maniac, a worse than maniac, a drunkard dying of delirium tremens! Drink your wine, Mary."

"I do not need it," said Mary, shuddering.

"You have not had every particle of strength wrung from your body and every emotion of your soul harrowed up with such awful power. Give me your glass." He took it from her and drained it.

"Edward, let us go home; you are too excited to stay here," said his wife.

"Presently; I am calmer now; I did not think it would have excited me so. But such agony, O, Mary! such horrid oaths and imprecations! and such prophetic curses! It will take a long night's rest to stop this ringing in my ears."

(To be continued.)

Household Recipes.

Mock Apple Pie.

One teaspoonful of tartaric acid, one cup of sugar, one cup of bread crumbs, one egg, one pint of water, and nutmeg, or any other spice to suit the taste. This will make three pies.

Corn Meal Puddings.

To seven heaping table spoonfuls of Indian meal, add one cup of molasses, a little salt and butter.—Stir all well together, and just as it goes into the hot oven, put in a cupful of cold water or milk.—Bake three-quarters of an hour.

Rhubarb Tarts.

Peel and slice the rhubarb, sweeten to taste, and fix as a gooseberry tart. They are very delicious.

For Making Muffins.

To one quart of flour add half a teaspoonful of soda and a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Sift them together; beat two eggs well with a teaspoonful of salt; add a pint of milk, then add the flour. Melt half a tablespoonful of lard, and beat all together for a few minutes; put into your muffin rings, and bake in a quick oven.

Geographical Enigma.

I am composed of 23 letters.
My 4, 15, 7, 10, 21, 19, 10, 13, 22, 3, is the capital of a Southern State.
My 17, 5, 8, 20, 21, 19, is a river of the Western States.
My 2, 13, 19, 10, 21, is a lake of the United States.
My 23, 15, 4, 5, 12, is a cape of the United States.
My 2, 3, 21, 10, 5, is a gulf in Europe.
My 13, 15, 19, 23, 23, is the capital of a State in Europe.
My 14, 5, 23, 13, 17, is a river of Europe.
My 18, 8, 15, 6, 1, 12, 21, 23, 3, 9, is a lake in Austria.
My 10, 19, 14, 8, 3, 19, is a lake in Switzerland.
My 16, 5, 19, 1, 2, 15, is a river in Prussia.
My 11, 10, 19, 6, 2 is a river in Scotland.
My whole was a hard fought battle of the Revolution.
Greenfield. S. J.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

495 Broadway, New York.
143 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.
58 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

A NEW STYLE—PRICE \$50.

This machine sews from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; it runs, feeds, gathers and stitches in a superior style, finishing each seam by its own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. It will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for one cent an hour. Send for a Circular.

WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Particular attention is invited to the
NEW STYLE AT \$50.00.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

L. D. & H. C. GRIGGS,
GENERAL AGENTS for Michigan and Western New York.

145 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

GOOD NEWS.—A reduction in the prices of Sewing Machines is announced in our advertising columns.—Their utility is established beyond question, and at the present prices we see no reason why they should not be found, as they ought to be, in every household. Several varieties are manufactured, adapted to various purposes. So far as public opinion has been formed and uttered, the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler & Wilson machine for family use, and for manufacturers in the same range of purpose and material. During the present autumn the trials have been numerous, and all the patents of any pretension have brought fairly into competition. In every case, the Wheeler & Wilson machine has won the highest premium. We may instance the State Fair of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and California, and the Fairs at Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Richmond, and San Francisco. At the Fair of the St. Louis Mechanical Association, the Examining Committee was composed of twenty-five Ladies of the highest social standing, who, without a dissenting voice, awarded for the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, the highest gold premium, a Silver Pitcher, valued at \$75. If these facts do not establish a reputation, we know not what can.—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

SUFFOLK AND ESSEX PIGS FOR SALE.

THOROUGH BRED SUFFOLK AND ESSEX PIGS for sale. For particulars, address
J. S. TIBBITS, Nankin, Mich.

1859. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1859.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND DETROIT, MONROE and TOLEDO RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday, April 18th, 1859, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave Detroit for Adrian and Chicago at 6.45 A.M. and 5.00 P.M.
Arriving at Adrian at 9.57 A.M. and 10.00 P.M.
Chicago at 7.00 P.M. and 7.00 A.M.
For Monroe, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago, Buffalo and New York: Leaves Detroit at 6.45 A.M. and 1.00 P.M.
Arrives at Monroe at 8.38 A.M. and 3.20 P.M.
Toledo at 9.35 A.M. and 4.30 P.M.
Leaves Toledo at 10.15 A.M. and 3.30 P.M.
Arrives at Cleveland at 3.10 P.M. and 9.20 P.M.
From Chicago for Detroit:
Leaves Chicago at 6.00 A.M., 8.00 A.M. and 8.00 P.M.
From Cleveland for Detroit:
Leaves Cleveland at 4.00 A.M., 11.25 A.M., and 6.20 P.M.
Toledo at 4.10 P.M., 10.35 P.M.
Trains arrive at Detroit from Chicago, Adrian, Cleveland and Toledo at 1.35 A.M., 12.15 P.M. and 7.15 P.M.

CONNECTIONS:

The 6.45 A.M. Train from Detroit makes direct connection at Adrian, with Express Train for Chicago and Jackson. Arriving in Chicago at 7.00 P.M. in time to connect with the Trains of all Roads running west of Chicago; and at Toledo with Express Train for Cleveland—arriving in Cleveland at 8.10 P.M., making direct connection with Express Train for Buffalo and New York; arriving in New York at 1.20 P.M., and with the Express Train for Pittsburgh.

The 1.00 P.M. Train connects at Toledo with Express Train for Cleveland, Buffalo, and New York—arriving in Cleveland at 9.20 P.M. and New York at 9.30 P.M.—next evening, and with Express Train for Pittsburgh.

The 5.00 P.M. Train, connects at Adrian with Express Train for Chicago—arriving in Chicago at 7.00 A.M.

The 6.20 P.M. Train from Cleveland, and 10.35 P.M. Train from Toledo, arrive at Detroit at 1.35 A.M.—Making Direct connection at Detroit with Express Train on Great Western Railway for Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls.

The 11.25 A.M. Train from Cleveland; the 6 A.M. Train from Chicago via Adrian, the 8 A.M. Train over Air Line via Toledo and 4.10 P.M. Train from Toledo, makes direct connection at Detroit with Express Train on Great Western Railway for Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, leaving Detroit at 8.00 P.M.

Direct connections are also made, at Detroit with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway.

Sleeping Cars accompany the Night Trains between Adrian and Chicago.

No change of Cars between Detroit, Adrian and Chicago.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL,
SUPERINTENDENT.

L. P. KNIGHT, Agent, Detroit.

FARMERS OF MICHIGAN!

Who want to purchase

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

AND

IMPLEMENTS!

As you would secure your own interests, get the articles manufactured by

WATERS, LATHROP & McNAUGHTON,

In the City of Jackson.

Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton

Make the

MOST DESIRABLE KINDS

of Farming Utensils, and the

BEST OF THE KIND.

Among their manufactured articles are found the best

Cultivators, Harrows,

and

POTATO DIGGERS

Of different patterns, also,

PLOWS and ROAD SCRAPERS,

STORE TRUCKS

For Stores and Granaries. Every Storekeeper and every large Farmer wants one.

The Best Harvesters

In the country, and

THRESHING MACHINES.

With Separators or without them. Their Harvesters are

Allen's Combined Mower and Reaper.

AND

Allen's Mowing Machine.

(R. L. Allen's patent, New York, with his very latest improvements.) The

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

AND

Aultman & Miller's Mowing Machine.

(C. Aultman, of Canton, Ohio)

These are undoubtedly the best Two Harvesters and Mowing Machines for either rough or smooth ground, wet marsh or dry meadow, for standing or fallen grain. The farmer who uses either of these need desire nothing more in that line. Also a superior

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE,

With sixteen teeth, being the greatest labor saver known on any farm. The very best

Grain Cradles, Scythes, Scythe Snaths,

Horse Rakes, Gig Rakes,

Hand Rakes, &c.,

Including

THE CELEBRATED MORGAN CRADLE & SCYTHE

THE CELEBRATED MULLEY SCYTHE SNATH,

THE "EXCELSIOR" SCYTHE SNATH,

BUSH SNATHS, WITH TWO HEEL RINGS,

AN IMPROVED HORSE POWER,

For one or two horses, and a perfect charm of a

DOG POWER.

For Churning, Washing, &c.

Water's superior Grass Scythe.

This Scythe, of rolled and polished Steel, is beyond a doubt the BEST PLUS ULTRA in the line of a Grass Scythe. No mowman who has ever used one, would give it for one of any other kind.

GOOD AND CHEAP STRAW CUTTERS.

All the desirable varieties of SHOVELS, SPADES,

SCOOPS, HOES, TOOLS, RAKES, POTATO HOOKS,

AND FARMING AND GARDEN TOOLS generally, and all sorts of TOOL HANDLES.

WATERS, LATHROP & McNAUGHTON,

15-13w Jackson, Mich.

LAWTON BLACKBERRIES FOR SALE.

At the rate of \$2.00 per dozen, or \$10.00 per hundred by

HUBBARD & DAVIS,

7-3m Fort Street, Detroit

SEEDS, SEEDS!

FRESH SHAKER SEEDS, OF LAST YEARS

growth and warranted. Also, Spring Wheat, Sweet Potatoes of several kinds, King Philip, Flour, Barley, Eight Rowed and Sweet Corn, Timothy, Clover, Dutch Peas, &c., at

PENFELDS,

103 Woodward Ave. Detroit.

Dr. H. BIGELOW, Oculist.

(Office, Room No. 9 Sheldon

Block, opposite the Peninsular

Bank, Jefferson Ave., Detroit,

Mich.) respectfully announces

to the public generally that he

is now engaged in treating the

various diseases of the Eye,

with much success. Many cer-

tificates and recommendations

might here be given, but such

things are so common at this day,

that it is deemed sufficient

merely to say to those afflicted,

COME AND SEE. His treatment

is the same as that practiced by

Dr. George Bigelow.

THE IMPLEMENT FOR GARDENS.

THE HAND SCARIFIER.



PRICE \$3.50.

WE offer for sale the Hand Scarifier, the most desirable and useful implement for gardens, of any that has been invented, and the most perfect labor saver.

Read the testimony of those who have tried it last season:

ROCHESTER, OAKLAND, Co., MICH., FEB., 1859.

MESSES. BLOSS & ADAMS:

You cannot recommend too highly your Hand Scarifier. It is an invaluable machine for cultivating all root crops sown in drills. It works easier, a boy of 12 years old can use it and do more work than five men can with hoes in the same time. It pulverizes the surface of the ground and kills all the weeds. I had one the last season and speak from experience. A person having a quarter of an acre of garden to cultivate should not be without one and no farmer or gardener after using one a single hour would be without one for four times its cost.

W. JENNINGS.

ROCHESTER, OAKLAND, Co., MICH., FEB., 1859.

MESSES. BLOSS & ADAMS:

In answer to your inquiry, "How we like the Hand Scarifier," we reply that we are highly pleased with it.—It is the greatest labor saving machine for its cost that we have ever used, or seen. For all root crops sown in drills it is invaluable. One man with this machine can do more work in one day than five can with hoes, and do it better. We have used it two seasons and would rather pay for one than do without it.

Yours respectfully,

JULIEN ADAMS.

These implements are for sale, by the subscribers at their retail store,

J. B. BLOSS & CO.

No. 22 Monroe Avenue, Detroit.

THE GREAT PREMIUM MOWER.

THE AULTMAN AND MILLER

MOWING MACHINE.

BUGEYE MOWER.

AULTMAN & MILLER'S

PATENT.

PATENTED BY C. AULTMAN & L. MILLER.

To which was awarded the First Premium,

a Gold Medal and Diploma, at the

Great National Trial at

Syracuse, N. Y.,

July, 1857.

MANUFACTURED BY

C. AULTMAN & Co.,

Canton, Stark County, Ohio.

After tolling and experimenting for many years, we

have finally succeeded in getting up a machine that is

perfectly adapted to cut both Grain and Grass. The public

are already aware that we have been manufacturing a

Mowing Machine that has been unrivalled in any

country for reaping. This we furnish in our *New Machine*.

First.—We have a perfect Mower, having several

advantages over all other Mowers, and no disadvantages,

which will be readily seen by examining some of its

points of excellence.

Second.—We have a perfect Reaper, which has all the

advantages of a single machine, and the only true way of

delivering the grain at the side of the machine.

We have a cutter bar and platform for cutting grain,

independent of the Mower, so that in changing the Mower

into a Reaper, we just uncouple the cutter bar at the

hinge and couple the Reaper platform which renders the

machine complete for cutting Grain.

In having two cutter bars, one for grass and the other

for grain, each is perfectly adapted for doing the work it

is designed to do, thus avoiding the great difficulty heretofore

existing in combined machines, in having the cutter

bar either too long for grass or too short for grain.

This machine has been thoroughly tried, both in grass

184
MICHIGAN FARMER.
R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.
Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.
S. FOLSON,
WOOL DEALER,
90 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.
THE MARKETS.

Flour and Meal.
The produce market, so far as breadstuffs are concerned, has never been more quiet. Holders are rather anxious to sell, but not at such a concession as buyers would like to have. We note that nearly double the amount of wheat was received last week than that received the week previous, and the alteration in rates is considerable.
The prices of Flour in New York for Michigan extra are \$6.90@7.20; superfine extra, \$5.25@5.35; Canadian, \$7.25@8.50 for extra. At these rates there is little encouragement for the buyers to give an advance on quotations, even to pay freight. As a general rule prices are now from 10 to 15 cents per bbl. less than they were last week.
The Detroit prices for Flour are: Fair to good extras, held at \$7.37 1/2@7.50; XX, sold at \$8.00.
Wheat—But little offering. White held at 1.70, red \$1.60, standard spring 1.15@1.20.
Oats—Light sales at 50¢@52¢.
Corn—No change. Prime, sold at \$1.25@1.30. Ordinary held at 79¢.
Barley—Nothing doing. Nominal at \$1.25@1.50 1/2 per 100 lbs.
Corn Meal—Buyers offered 1 1/2 for fine.
Mill Feed—Is maintained at the old rates, and is steady at \$15 to \$16 for bran, and \$20 for coarse middlings.

Live Stock, &c.
We perceive that the railroads over which most of the live stock passes, have at last come to an agreement relative to freight, and the prices are very different from what they have been for a few weeks past. Cattle are now charged at the rate of \$35 per car load from Buffalo to New York, or about \$6 per head. For a short time drovers were getting their stock through at \$3 per head from Chicago to New York. This of course made glorious times for the drovers and enabled them to make about \$5 to \$8 per head of clear profit on their droves. Now times are altered, and rates are higher. In New York prices are maintained, and we think are likely to be steady, with but little alteration.
At Detroit, there is a slight decline in the price of cattle this week. Smith, of Marine market, has bought a lot of prime quality at 4 1/2¢, and the very best will scarcely come up to the figures of last week.

We quote the price of the Albany market of Tuesday, the 30th ult.:
Superior..... 6 1/2¢@7
First quality..... 5 1/2¢@6
Second do..... 4 1/2¢@5
Third do..... 3 1/2¢@4
Inferior..... 3 1/2¢@4
In the New York City market, Thursday, June 2d, prices were as follows:
First quality..... 11 1/2¢@12 c.
Medium..... 10 1/2¢@11 c.
Ordinary..... 9 1/2¢@10 c.
Some extra good may be quoted at 12 1/2¢— c.
The general average of the market..... 11 a— c.
The most of the sales range from 10 1/2¢@11 1/2¢.

Both the Albany and New York papers report the droves brought in during the past week as the best average lot of cattle ever exposed for sale in those markets. We note that the most of them were from the States of New York, Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois. None are reported from Michigan. One lot from Pennsylvania sold at \$135 per head.

Wool.
We note that the wool market has opened in various parts of the State. There is as usual, a good deal of flustering, among buyers, and the usual assertions that the prices have opened too high. These kind of outcries have been heard very often before, and are not, as a general rule, the utterance of the genuine consumer, but come from a class of middle men, who have a few thousand dollars they want to invest just at this season. If they can make a good brush at the early part of season, they feel safe, and generally on the margin they have made to give better prices, and complete later on. Lots of letters will be shown, averring that there is no use in holding on for 45 cents, as it can't be obtained this year. This was said last year, but it did not turn out very correct as we all know. The crop is coming forward in good order, and there will undoubtedly be a much larger clip all over the wool-growing States than there was last year; but at the same time, it has seldom happened that the whole of the stock of domestic wool has been so thoroughly cleaned out. This must be borne in mind, and also that the wool shorn this year will be wanted before the next year's clip comes. There is not any panic to contend with this year. The prices of wool may be given as follows, as what it ought to bring, some may do better and some worse, but we think the market may open about as we quote.
The finest Saxony and Silesian fleeces.....50 to 55c or 60c
Well bred French and Spanish Merino, in good order.....44 to 47c
Merino fleeces close bred, but not quite pure.....42 to 45c
Fleeces of better than half blood, and all most 1/2.....40 to 44c
Fleeces not one half bred.....37 1/2 to 40c
Fleeces with a grading of fine wool bucks bred in.....36 to 38c
Fleeces of good coarse wool.....35 to 37c
The principal buyers of this city report some small lots purchased at prices ranging from 38 to 43c, and some bought up in the country at \$3.00@3.40c.

To show the state of the markets and variation of prices in different parts of the country as compared with those at the east, we quote from the New York Tribune of the 2d inst., and also from the papers of our own State wherever any actual sales of the new clip have been chronicled.
"The demand for all descriptions is quite moderate, and prices are unsettled and in buyer's favor. The shearing is progressing in the interior, without, however, leading to important transactions, and the probability is that most of the clip will have to be stored. Very little has been received here as yet, and we have but to note sales of some 1,000 lbs. strictly choice State fleeces, land-washed at 57 1/2¢; 20,000 do. Ohio and Michigan full blood at 51 1/2¢@52¢; and 5,000 do. medium at 51¢. In Pull-down some 20,000 lbs. sold at 52 1/2¢ for common to extra country; and in foreign 300 hales Mexico, Mexican, Mediterranean, &c., on private terms. We quote:
Am. Saxony fleeces per lb.....56¢@56 1/2c
Am. full-blood Merino.....55c 55c
Am. 1/2 and 3/4 Merino.....46c 46c
Extra pulled.....45c 46c
Superfine, pulled.....43c 45c
No. 1, pulled.....33c 35c
—N. Y. Tribune.

"Owing to the conflicting views entertained by buyers and sellers, the transactions in this market have thus far been very limited. There is not enough doing, in fact, to afford an idea of the real state of the market. To-day a quantity of 1/2 blood sold at 57¢; State above the prices a year ago."—N. Y. Tribune, June 1.
"A few fleeces of wool, of this year's clip, have been brought into the city during this week, but the market cannot be said to be open yet, so as to establish prices. Some that were brought in on Monday were carried back, because the price offered was not as high as demanded. A small quantity was purchased yesterday by P. Stone & Co., at 40 cents."—Adrian Watchtower, 21th ult.
"But little wool has found its way into our market, and brought from 36 to 40 cents. The wool market appears to be very unsettled, and buyers are at a loss to know what course to pursue. A general impression appears to prevail that prices will not be so high as we were led to anticipate. We now quote it at 55 1/2¢."—Branch Co. Rep., June 1.

At Grand Rapids some was bought at 42 cents; at Jackson 38 to 40¢; Hillsdale 35 to 40¢.

WOOL CLOTH AND FLANNEL.
WM. WALLACE, of Battle Creek.
ANNOUNCES that he is prepared, with new and improved machinery in the best styles, and keeps for sale CASSIMERES, PULLED CLOTHS, RED FLANNELS, SATINETTS, AND FINE WOOLEN STUFFS. Or he will manufacture on the usual terms, goods to suit and accommodate his customers. He will also dress wine colored or other flannels for women's wear.
Wool will be received in exchange for any of his manufactured goods, and he will receive wool at the Railroad Depot, and deliver the goods at the same place.
Prompt and strict attention paid to all orders and directions.
28-6m
WILLIAM WALLACE,
Battle Creek, Mich.

BLACK HAWK, Jun., 1st.
THIS favorite son of Old Vermont Black Hawk will stand for this season at the stable of the subscriber in the town of Plymouth, half a mile west of the village.
Black Hawk Jun., 1st.
Was sired by Old Vermont or Hill's famous Black Hawk; grand sire, Sherman Morgan; g. g. sire, Justin Morgan. His dam was by Young Hamiltonian, by Bishop's Hamiltonian, by Imported Messenger. The dam of Young Hamiltonian was by Leonidas, g. dam, by Belvoir.
This horse is a jet black in color, is fifteen hands high, and closely resembles his sire in style and action. He possesses an excellent temper, is pleasant to drive, and goes in good style. He received the first premium at the N. Y. State fair in 1857, beating Billy Macrae of Oshkosh, Wis., and distanced all competitors in a trial of speed at the N. Y. State Fair at Syracuse in 1858. His stock are of good size, excellent in speed, style, and docility.
T. W. MERRITT, Plymouth.
Address the subscriber for terms and further information.

1859.
THE CLEVELAND WOOL DEPOT
Has been established over six years, and it affords the subscribers much satisfaction to know that its merits are fully appreciated by those who have patronized it during the entire time. The change made one year ago in confining its sales to cash, has met with universal favor. It is proposed to continue the cash system, and future consignors may rely upon the same prompt return which characterized our last year's business. Perhaps not quite as high figures can be obtained by adhering strictly to cash, but it will insure prompt returns, and hundreds have assured us that they obtained from five to ten cents a pound more through the Depot than they were offered last Spring from other sources. We have this year been true every year excepting a few of the consignments during the Fall of 1857. It should, therefore, no longer remain a question in the minds of
Wool Growers or Merchants
having Wool to dispose of, that this system of closely classifying and handling wool will prove the very best manner of selling wool which has yet been adopted. Sacks will be sent as heretofore to those who may order.
To those wishing to realize on their wool as soon as shorn, advances will be made
AMOUNTING TO THE VALUE OF THE WOOL,
PROVIDING THE CONSIGNORS WILL ALLOW THEM OFFERED FOR SALE AT THE FIRST OR EARLY PRICES.
Cash advances will be made on receipt of Wool or Shipping Bill, as formerly.
We trust that the liberal Cash advances, the long experience in the Depot business, and established reputation of our grades among manufacturers, with undivided attention to our consignors' interests, will insure us a liberal patronage.
GOODALE & CO.,
16-2w
Cleveland, Ohio.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
ON JEFFERSON AVENUE,
BELOW MICHIGAN EXCHANGE, DETROIT.
The subscribers keep constantly on hand a large stock of
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
Both Modern and Antique Styles; in Rosewood, Mahogany and Domestic Wood.
Those wishing rich and fashionable furniture, will always find a great variety to select from—equal in every respect to anything in the Eastern market. Being in constant receipt of Pattern Pieces from the
FASHIONABLE MAKERS IN NEW YORK,
they are enabled to guarantee the most Perfect Satisfaction to their customers.
They also keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Plain Furniture of Mahogany, Cherry and Walnut. In short, every article in the line of Household Furniture will be found in their stock, including Chairs of every style and price, from four shillings to sixty dollars each. The subscribers now have on hand, and make to order, best
HAIR MATTRESSES.
Their customers can rely upon getting a genuine article. CORN-HUSK MATTRESSES & STRAW PALLIASES constantly on hand. For the trade we keep constantly a large stock of Mahogany and Rosewood Veneer.
STEVENS & ZUG.

Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners!
PITTS & SONS 10 HORSE, EMERY'S 1 AND 2
Horse (tread) Powers, Pease's Excelsior Powers, Corn and Cob Mills, Corn Mill and Feed Mills, Flour Mills, Cross-cut and Circular Saw Mills, Leonard Smith's Smut Machines.
No. 103 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

AGRICULTURAL BLACKSMITHING.
HUNTER & MOIR,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MAKERS, NORTONVILLE, Wayne Co., Mich., are prepared to make to order the latest and most improved style of SCOTCH IRON PLOWS, IRON and WOODEN HARROWS, SCOTCH GRUBBERS or CULTIVATORS with three wheels, also single cultivators—all of wrought iron. All communications promptly responded to, and all orders filled with despatch.
HUNTER & MOIR,
Nortonville Wayne Co., Mich.
13-13w

THE WILLIS' STUMP PULLER
Is the most powerful and most economical machine in use for pulling stumps, and will clear a field in less time than any other invention of a like kind.
Twenty-three stumps have been pulled by this machine in an hour and a half, and the undersigned will sell machines and rights to use and manufacture in any part of Michigan except the counties of Hillsdale, Branch, Wayne, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Van Buren, Genesee, Shiawassee, Saginaw, Tuscola and St. Clair, which are already sold.
All necessary information as to prices, and mode of using, will be given on application to
DAVID BLACKMAR, Ypsilanti, or to R. F. JOHNSTONE, Editor Michigan Farmer.
The Machines are manufactured at the Detroit Locomotive Works from the best Lake Superior Iron. [3]

J. L. HURD & CO.
DETROIT MICH.
Produce and Shipping Merchants.
Agents and Consignees for the following Lines:
AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
CAPITAL \$900,000.
WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
CAPITAL \$900,000.
AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO.
We would respectfully announce to the Millers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Michigan, that the recent reduction of Canal Tolls on the Erie Canal, will enable us to carry eastward, from Detroit,
FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, WOOL, ASHES, HIDES,
And all other products of Michigan, at prices much below those of former years. Our lines are
THE MODEL LINES OF THE COUNTRY.
J. L. HURD & CO.,
Foot of Second-st.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
HAS won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Croup and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it has ever been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever been found to do.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
For all the Purposes of a Purgative Medicine.
FOR CONSTIPATION;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHES;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A POUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSNTERY;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCORFULA;
FOR ALL SCORFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR A DENSE BILIA;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family.
Price 25 cents per Box; five Boxes for \$1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent persons, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named, furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST
Lowell, Mass.
All our remedies are for sale by J. S. Farrand, Detroit, and by all Druggists every where. may3m



FOR SALE
AT THE
AMERICAN SEED STORE
22 Monroe Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

PEABODY'S PROLIFIC CORN!
A NEW VARIETY.
It grows from three to ten ears on a stalk. Six ears planted by John W. Shaw, last year, produced one hundred bushels of sound corn. This Corn was originated by a careful scientific cultivator on Long Island. It comes up stout and is more forward than common corn. Plant two kernels in a hill, four feet apart each way.
PRICE—Fifty cents per quart, or Fifteen cents per ear.

HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED!
100 BUSHELS FOR SALE.
This justly celebrated Grass Seed has been raised for two years in Iowa and Wisconsin, and to some extent in Illinois and Michigan, the past season. All who have raised it, invariably bear testimony to the unprecedented yield. In some cases as high as seven and a half tons to four tons to the acre of a most healthy and nutritious Grass. It yields from 25 to 40 bushels of seed to the acre, which makes good feed for horses and cattle. They not only eat it with great relish, but it keeps them in a more healthy and better condition than any feed yet tried.
PRICE—\$3 per bushel.

We submit the following
Testimonials:
To whom it may concern:—This is to certify that crops of Hungarian Grass were entered for premiums at our Agricultural Fair last fall, varying from five to over seven tons to the acre of hay, and thirty-seven bushels to the acre of seed, and all of the same to the same. This section of country was visited by severe drought the fore part of last season, so that the crop of Timothy was scarcely worth harvesting, yet the Hungarian was good, averaging not less than four tons to the acre throughout the county. Inquiries for seed are spoken of in high terms by all who have used it.
L. D. MORSE,
Secretary of Wapello Co. Agricultural Society.

SALINE, MICH., Jan. 1859.
Mr. J. J. Lyons, Sir:—In reply to your question asking "how like the Hungarian Grass," I will say that it is the best thing I have ever raised for feeding stock, and I shall not raise any other hay hereafter. It cannot be too highly recommended.
Yours,
SAMUEL ROBINSON.

Mr. Irwin Peck, of Ypsilanti, says that "Farmers had better plough up their Timothy meadows and sow the Hungarian Grass, as it is worth more for stock purposes than twenty acres of any other hay." Farmers who have raised it, unite in giving the same testimony relative to its merits, as do Messrs. Robinson and Peck.
This unrivaled Grass has been raised in several counties in the State of Michigan, the past season, by some of the most extensive Farmers in the State, who recommend it as surpassing all other crops for stock purposes. Some have raised as high as four tons of excellent hay and thirty bushels of seed to the acre, although the season was very unfavorable for it. Try it, Farmers, one and all, and you will never regret it. Sow at any time between April 1st, and July, at the rate of one bushel to three acres.
The few farmers named below, are among the many who have raised it, and can testify as to its qualities:
I. & J. Peck, Ypsilanti; S. Howell, Saline; Mathew Howell, Saline; Samuel Robinson, Saline; F. & Zeno, Comstock, Raisin; L. Vanakin, Ypsilanti; J. R. Lapham, Manchester; D. D. Tooker, Napoleon; S. A. Cady, Wayne; A. Gulley, Wayne; L. Terrill, Plymouth; A. Cook, Plymouth.

BLOSS & CO.,
No. 22 Monroe Avenue, Detroit.
RARE SECRET OF HORSE TRAINING
With a fine Portrait, Price 25 cents and sent free of postage, send orders to O. A. ROEBACH, Jr.,
10-13w
346 and 348 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTED STONE PLOVER!
THE HIGHEST AND BEST BRED BLOOD HORSE IN AMERICA,
[OFFERED TO THE BREEDERS OF MICHIGAN and other States at the very low price of THIRTY DOLLARS the season; all fees to the groom included.
The second season for this horse in this State commenced on the first of April, and will end with the 30th of July. He will stand at
Cooper's Corners, two miles from Plymouth, Wayne county, Mich.; 10 miles from Ann Arbor; 10 miles from Ypsilanti; 18 miles from Dexter, and 22 miles from Detroit.
Mares sent from a distance will be taken and kept on the usual terms, but the subscriber will not in any case be responsible for accidents or escapes, should any occur.
Terms—The money for service to be paid at time of first trial, or an approved note to be given for the amount.

Pedigree and Description.
STONE PLOVER was bred by the Right Honorable Earl Stanger, and was foaled in the spring of 1850, and was sold to Count Bathany at his annual sale of yearlings in 1851, and was never out of the possession of the Count until sold to the present owner, who made one season with him in England, previous to his importation.
This horse was sired by the renowned Cotherstone, winner of the Derby, out of Wryneck, by Slane, the sire of Merry Monarch, winner of the Derby, and Princess, winner of the Oaks, and also of many other distinguished winners. Cotherstone was bred by the celebrated Mr. Bowes, and was by Touchstone, out of Emma, by Whisker, the being the dam of imported Trustee. Whisker was of the most celebrated family in England for stoutness, he being own brother to Whalebone, Woful, Wire, all winners and the sires of winners, at long distances. Touchstone was a grandson of Whalebone.
Stone Plover is a magnificent bay horse, 16 1/2 hands in height on particular, short, strong legs, and great length, strength and substance, any is warranted as a sure field getter. Independent of his great racing qualities, he will calculate to elevate the character of all half bred stock, and to become the sire of the most valuable horses, which will be remarkable for size, spirit, endurance, and great action. He is himself of the most beautiful color, fine symmetry, great size, grand and majestic action and carriage, all of which is inherited from ancestors the most renowned in the annals of the Turf of Great Britain. He is free from defects, and is marked with neither curbed jaws, splints, spavins, ringbones, twisted ankles, upright joints, or any other imperfection, and perfectly sound in his wind. For further particulars address the subscriber,
Plymouth, April 16, 1859. 18-13w
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Plymouth, Michigan.

THE TROTTING STALLION
HAMBLETONIAN,
Will stand for mares the ensuing Season commencing April 4th, as follows:
At JOHN CLARK'S, Milford, Mondays and Tuesday;
At JOHN HATHAN'S, New Hudson, Wednesdays;
At SAM'L LATHROP'S, Northville, Tuesdays;
At JAMES ROOTS, Plymouth, Fridays and Saturdays;
Leaving each place at 5 o'clock P. M.
From the general complaint of poor crops last year I have concluded to reduce the price of my horse for this Season.
Terms—\$10 the Season; \$15 to Insure.
Season money to be paid when the mare is first served, or a good note given for the amount. Persons, parting with mares before foaling time will be held responsible for the season money. All mares not regularly returned will be held by the season. Pasture furnished at fifty cents per week. All accidents and escapes at the owner's risk. Season to close on the first of August, 1859. Grain will be received for insurance money, delivered at my farm on or before the first day of February, 1860, at Detroit prices.
HAMBLETONIAN was awarded the First Premium at the Oakland County Fair, October, 1857.
At the State Fair in Detroit last fall his colts took more premiums than any other Stallion in the State.

Pedigree of Hambletonian.
HAMBLETONIAN was sired by Geo. Barney's horse Henry, of Whitehall, Washington county, New York—he by Imported Signal, out of a Messenger mare. Hambletonian's dam by Mambrino, granddam Bishop's Hambletonian who was sired by Imported Messenger. Hambletonian is 15 1/2 hands high, weighs 1150 pounds; possessing fine action, with great powers of endurance; untrained, but shows good evidence of speed. Hambletonian is a beautiful blooded, black mane, tail and limbs, without a white hair upon him, and for style can not be excelled by any horse in the State.
F. E. ELDERED, Detroit.
HIRAM E. CADDY, Agent.

THE YOUNG TROTTER STALLION,
KEMBLE JACKSON,
WILL stand for mares the coming season, at Spring Brook Farm, adjoining the Village of Farmington, Oakland county Mich., commencing April 4th.
Owing to the extreme hard times among farmers—loss of crops the past season, &c., I have concluded to reduce the price of my horses.
KEMBLE JACKSON will stand at \$20 the season. Money to be paid when mare is first served or a good note given for the amount.
Good pasture furnished at fifty cents per week. All accidents and escapes at the owners risk. Season to close on the 30th day of July 1859.

Pedigree of Kemble Jackson:
KEMBLE JACKSON—(Half-sister to Lola)—Mahogany bay, 16 hands high. Star in his forehead; hind feet white half way up to gambrel joints. Foaled June 14, 1854. The property of Isaac Akin, Pauling, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Sire, Kemble Jackson; dam, Lady Moore.
Kemble Jackson was by Andrew Jackson; his dam, Fanny Kemble, sister to Charles Kemble, and sired by Sir Archy; her dam was Maria, sired by Gallatin; Maria's dam was got by Simms' Wildair, sire of a mare got by Morton's Traveler; her dam was an imported mare, but name unknown, but was perfectly sound, and Andrew Jackson was by Young Bashaw; dam by Why-not, by Imp. Messenger; Young Bashaw was by the Imp. Tripolitan Barb, Grand Bashaw; Young Bashaw's dam was a daughter of Messenger, said to be thoroughbred.
Lady Moore was out of Messenger Maid, by Membrino Paymaster; he by Old Membrino, by Imp. Messenger.
F. E. ELDERED, Detroit.
GEO. F. GREGORY, Agent.

THE YOUNG TROTTER STALLION
ISLAND JACKSON,
WILL stand for mares the coming Season at Spring Brook Farm, adjoining the Village of Farmington, Oakland county, Commencing April 4th, at the reduced price of \$10 the Season.
Season money to be paid when mare is first served or a good note given for the amount.
Good pasture furnished at fifty cents per week, all accidents and escapes at the owners risk. Season to close July 30th, 1859.

Pedigree of Island Jackson:
Is Blood Bay 15 1/2 hands high foaled July 5, 1855. Sire Jackson, by Andrew Jackson; dam, Belfounder. Andrew Jackson was by Young Bashaw; dam, Why-not by Imp. Messenger. Young Bashaw, by the Imp. Tripolitan Barb, Grand Bashaw; dam, Messenger.
GEO. F. GREGORY, Agent.

THE TROTTER STALLION
GLEN BLACK HAWK,
WILL stand for Mares the ensuing Season as follows: At Redford, Hicks' Tavern, Monday's and Tuesdays; at Detroit, Gratiot Road 1 1/2 miles from City Hall, Wednesdays and Thursdays; on Grosse Isle, Bactus Farm, Fridays and Saturdays.
Season the commencing April 4th, and close July 30th.
TERMS—\$10 the season; \$15 to Insure.
Season money to be paid when mare is first served or a good note given for the amount.

Pedigree of Glen Black Hawk.
Sire, Lone Star, by Old Vermont Black Hawk; dam Messenger.
L. T. BULLARD, Agent.

DAINES' AMERICAN DRAIN TILE MAKER.
The Best and Cheapest Tile Machine in the World.
Forty-one first Premiums awarded to it at State and County Fairs. First Premium at the National Fair, at Louisville, Ky., 1857.
The TILE MACHINE invented by JOHN DAINES, of Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, is now being manufactured in the most thorough manner, and is offered to the farming community as the
Cheapest, Most Labor-Saving and Most Complete Invention,
and enabling Farmers to make their own Tiles, that has yet been put before the Agriculturists of the United States, at a reduced price.
These machines are made of iron, are easily worked, any man being able to manufacture a first rate article after a few hours practice.
They cost delivered in Detroit, only \$100. They have two dies, for three and four inch tile; and extra dies to accompany the machine cost \$2.00 each.
These machines will manufacture per day according to the force employed, from 150 TO 250 RODS OF HOESHOE OR PIPE TILE. The machine weighs 500 pounds, and can be packed and sent to any part of the United States, or to foreign countries, as easily as a piano. With this machine, any farmer who has a fair quality of clay on his farm, can manufacture his own Tiles at a cheap rate, and easily save the price of the machine by avoiding the cost of transportation. The machine when in operation takes up no more room than an ordinary sized kitchen table; it may be worked by two or three men as may be found most convenient and economical, or a man and two boys can keep it in full operation.
For Simplicity, Durability, Economy, Cheapness, and amount of work, this Tile Maker Challenges the World!

At the present time, when draining has become a necessity on alluvial lands, it offers the simplest and cheapest means of furnishing farmers with a draining material far superior to any other material now used for that purpose.
Applications for these machines may be addressed to
JOHN DAINES,
Birmingham, Mich.
STOCK FOR SALE.
The partnership of Bushnell & Hudson is dissolved the remaining property in the hands of the subscriber, who continues to breed for cash or approved credit at very reduced prices, Durham cattle, (bulls, cows and heifers), Jacks and Jennetts, South Down sheep, and Chester White pigs.
SOUTH A. BUSHNELL,
Hartford, Trumbull Co., O., Dec. 1st, 1858. [5]

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir John Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders incident to the female constitution. It moderates all excess, and removes all obstructions and a speedy cure may be relied on.
TO MARRIED LADIES
It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.
Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.
CAUTION.
These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the first three months, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at every other time and in every other case, they are perfectly safe.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the back and limbs, Headaches, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Sleep, Irritability, Sick Headache, White and all the painful disorders occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions accompany each package.
Sole Agents for the United States and Canada,
JOHN MOSCIS,
(Late L. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will ensure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.
For sale in Detroit by J. S. CUTHBERT & CO., J. B. FAIRBANK, T. & J. HINCAMAN, and in one Drug Store in every town in the United States. 16-6m

DRAIN TILE!
WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE
different kinds of Drain Tile, at
PENFIELD'S, 108 Woodward Avenue.